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The Bombay Gazette.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	C. Gadd	26th July.
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
B.I. PERIM	3009	600	G. Langborne	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. BRANNON	4189	970	E. Crewe	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	30th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4904	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Sept.
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7th August — 4th September

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Bombay, 14th June, 1895.

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21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A COLLECTION OF BOOKS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a collection of books, consisting of novels, reference works, history, &c., the property of a Gentleman.

Now on view.

SALE OF GENUINE COLOUR (ANILINE DYE).

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Medows Street, No. 21,

On account of the concerned—

1500—3—1 case 200 ¼ lb tins gold yellow.
2?8-42—3 cases each 200½ lb. tins rubine.
1500—1—1 case each 1,001 lb. tin congo 15 B.
" 1—1 " " " " 6 B.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, July 24, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Lladhur Dhurumsey, and on account and at the risk of Moolanee Vussondass Fakeychund, the following goods manufactured by the Wadia Coorla Mill, and bearing Readymoney Stamp.

32	bales	each 100	pieces	sheeting 24 yards	No.	855.
6	"	" 70	"	" 23	"	" 935
47	"	" 50	"	" 44	"	" 1325
31	"	" 50	"	" 46	"	" 1625
29	"	" 40	"	" 48	"	" 1735
14	"	" 150 pairs	bed sheets	6	"	" 900

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Rashmtoola Jan Mahomed—

Ex s. s. Congo.

E.A. 1767-63—3 cases each 10 pieces 50-53" cw. worsteds.

Ex s. s. City of Khios.

1308 LMMM 2096-97 2 cases each 10 pieces 50" Union cloth.

Ex s. s. Clan Macintyre.

1304 LMMM 2118-17—2 cases each 9 pieces 48" printed melton.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the bungalow of Mr. H. Conder, the valuable and handsome black and teak wood household furniture, English pier glasses, Brussels carpets, 2 to 12 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker, American light landau, substantial single and double almiras, etc, the property of Chatoorbooj Khimjee Odhowjee, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Walkeshwar Road, next to the Government House Gate, the valuable and handsome black and teak wood household furniture, crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table with pool and pyramid balls, cues, six-light gas lamp, complete, by Webb, London, mahogany semi-grand piano by Collard and Collard, gas chandelier, Parismade pier glasses with hand-painted portraits, music box, eight-light ruby chandelier and two-light wall brackets, handsome Brussels carpets, American travelling furniture, windproof lamps, pictures, porcelain flower pots, &c., the property of HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA HAJEE DAWOOD, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 638 of 1891.

Mahorumboo, widow, and others ..... Plaintiffs,
versus
Adamally Furjullabhoy and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., a quantity of gold and pearl jewellery, consisting of gold toolsipatis, hand mandalis, earrings and finger rings, pearl earrings, nose ring and ear potas.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Colah Hall," Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome teak & black-wood household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate nearly new ebonized grand cottage piano, by Rose and Co., firstrate large size real oil paintings, violin, otto harp, large size musical box, windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, rich-table ornaments, China and satsuma flower vases, &c., the property of CHARLES BROWN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 24, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best plate-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oil paintings in gilt frame, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, one handsome strong English-built victoria, by W. J. Thorn, London, with a pair of powerful Bay Arab horses, and harness, &c., the property of H. J. Rustomjee, Esq., proceeded to Karachee.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, valuable and handsome teak and black wood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, carpets, &c., the property of the late Mr. GREYHURST.

The property will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece goods.

Also one Perkin and Rayment's hand camera in good order.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria, in good order.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong bay waler gelding, 15-1, aged, broken to harness and saddle, and very quiet.
1 glass-front-ed miniature brougham.
The property of an Officer proceeding to Europe—
1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart with a very handsome chesnut waler mare, and set of harness.
The above will be sold separately.
Also a set of Infantry mounted Officer's saddlery, complete.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Robert Cooper, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Foreman's Quarters, Parel, handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, real velvet pile carpets, table and hanging lamps, pictures, a large size American cooking stove, wearing apparel, a collection of choice plants, &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

In the HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 361 of 1892.

Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval ..... Plaintiff.
versus
Motichund Harakchund Javeri ..... Defendant.

By order of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, the Special Commissioner appointed under the Decree for Sale in the above suit, dated 11th June, 1894, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, LOT No. 1, at 3-30 p.m., on the premises, the following immovable property, situate at Champa Gully, near the Cloth Market, belonging to Motichund Harakchund Javeri, the defendant abovenamed:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Khutteraly 1st Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-six square yards, now admeasuring one hundred and one square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's old No. 441, new No. 2220, old Survey No. 128, and new Survey No. 1329, and assessed by the Assessor an Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1577-8, a rent Nos. 89, 91, and 93 in Ward C., and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Mohunjee Sunkerjee, on or towards the west by a public well, on or towards the north partly by the property of Lockmidas Purshotamdas and partly by the property of Damodhar Mohunjee's heirs, and on or towards the south by the Khutteraly 1st Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully aforesaid, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval.

For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Solicitors for the said Special Commissioner, at their Office, at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

N. B.—Lot No. 2 having been sold privately, will not now be put up to Auction.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 24, 1895.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay,
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs 1.
Packing and Postage extra.

NOTICES.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1895, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th July, 1895, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 11th July, 1895, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th July, 1895, both Days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st July, 1895.

THE LORD HARRIS MEMORIAL FUND.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Committee of the Lord Harris Memorial Fund will be held in the Rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 5-15 P.M., when the following Proposal submitted at the Meeting of the 16th instant, on behalf of the Chairman and Secretaries, will be considered along with any OTHERS that may be brought forward:—

"That the Memorial take the form of a building or buildings to be erected in Bombay for the purposes of Primary Education, and named after Lord Harris, and a Life-size Portrait in Oils of his Lordship."

W. R. MACDONELL, Chairman.
A. F. BEAUFORT,
FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 16th July, 1895.

SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

THE Resident Lessee hereby notifies that this ENTIRE LOAN for SIX LAKHS OF RUPEES has been Underwritten at Par.

Single Bonds of Rs. 500 each in the various Issues can now therefore only be obtained from leading Brokers in the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Markets.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under:—

Series.	Bonds.	Bearing Interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
	Rs. 500 each			
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5½	1897	" 502-8-0
C.	200	5¾	1898	" 507-8-0
D.	200	5¾	1899	" 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	" 525-0-0

A GENTLEMAN about to give up RACING is desirous to dispose of his entire Stud, comprising the following:—

B. A. P., Philip, height 13·2 W. I. T. C. Measurement
G. A. P., Nadir " 13·1½ " "
Ch. A. H., Shamshir, 5 years old. " "

The above are Maidens, have done First-class time in trials and are entered in the Poona Races.

For full particulars apply to

W. A. FOWLER,
Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 89 of 1893.

HAJEE SABOO SEEDICK and HAJEE HAROON SEEDICK, respectively of Bombay Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Chhas Mholla Street, outside the Fort
VERSUS
PREMABAI, Wife of PREMJI TRICUMDAS, and PREMJI TRICUMDAS, respectively, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Wadachi Gaddy Street, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Directions contained in the Final Decree, bearing date the 25th Day of June, 1891, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, under the direction of G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on the Premises, on SATURDAY, the 3rd Day of August, 1895, at 4 P.M.

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of Premjee Tricumdas, the 2nd Defendant abovenamed, and of the Plaintiffs abovenamed as Mortgagees in—

All that piece of land, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in New Bomdarwada Street or Wadachi Gadiy, bearing assessment No. 18, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 507, new No. 6158, of Survey No. 911, new Survey No. 2218, containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East and West by the public Road, and on the North by the house of Damjee Narayee, and on the South by the house of Khimji Jiva, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premji Tricumdas and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Edzelow and Gulabchand, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th Day of June, 1895.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 677 of 1892.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.
VERSUS
JOSHI DEWJEE ASSA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, and PRAGJEE BHIMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Muddy Bunder, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay ..... Defendants.

ANANDIBAI, Widow of the said TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, and KRISHNARAO BAPU TELANG, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort, Executors and Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, Deceased ..... Transferees.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 28th Day of September, 1893, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Day of July, 1895, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Transferees and of the abovenamed Defendants, Joshi Dewjee Assa and Pragjee Bhimjee, or any of them, in All that piece of land, with the messuages erected thereon, situate in Mazagon, and containing 11381-62 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of the Bombay Flour Mills Company, Limited, on the West partly by the property of Begam Fatma, Wife of Soolaman Mahomed Hossein, and partly by the property of the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I., on the South by other property belonging to the Lessors Bai Pirozbai, Widow of Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, and Bai Meherbai, Wife of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Dady, and on the East by the Mazagon Road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 455, of this land about 11,338 square yards is leasehold property held under two Leases, each dated 4th March, 1887, as modified by an Agreement, dated 28th May, 1892, and 55·2 square yards or thereabouts is land purchased from the Municipality. The said leasehold land is subject to the payment of rent amounting to Rupees (340-8-0) three hundred and forty and annas eight. A portion admeasuring 455 square yards of the leasehold land has been under-leased at Rupees (62) ninety-two a month. Another portion, admeasuring 931 square yards, at Rupees (85) eighty-five a month, and another portion, admeasuring 355 square yards, at Rupees (38) thirty eight a month.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferees abovenamed, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 14th Day of June, 1895.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczems, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

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"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident, provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or fatally injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANK

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

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NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

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[illegible] ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
LONDON ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

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W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 3,928,000 = " 78,56,000

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

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G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

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BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

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RESERVE FUNDS..... " 9,00,000

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SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 18 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Terms may be ascertained on Application.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople.
Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the leading Stock Exchanges. Receives Securities for safe custody.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposits accounts, allowing interest at rates to be ascertained on application.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a. for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street).
Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street).
Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months.....	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	5 per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay. Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....	Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody }	" ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India }	" ¼th "

J. K. MOIR,
Manager

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

GOLD AND SILVER THRE

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,490
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,340
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,360
Commercial & Ld. Mtge	{10,000 / 15,000	100 / 100	{ 100 / 75	10. p.c.	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	20
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£30
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750	100	100	Yearly 10 / 75	555
Back Bay Baths	800	50	50	12	40
Balham Pile	15,000	100	100	10	122xd
Bombay & Barsea Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,395
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	69
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	800	500	50	1,765
Deccan Ice Co., in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5ol
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		580	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200		258
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	25
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	141
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	353
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	300
Mahomed Ico Manufactoring Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	141
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	134
Naples Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	92
Naples Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	105xd.
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Prince of Wales Ice Co	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thrasher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,060
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	105xd
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs 1	281
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,000
S.B. & C.I.R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	998
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	730
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	55
Ballary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	335
Bombay Unlisted	900	1,000	1,000	20	980
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	15	530
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	315
Bradford Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,480
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	980
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	960
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	—	110
Cowasjee Davar Mills	600	500	500	25	740
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	700	dvd Rs15	715
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	740
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	500
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	550
Empress	2,100	500	500	17½	620
Fazulbhoy Dadi	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	565
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	745
Hinguanghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	725
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,180
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	510
Indian Manufg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,330
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	565
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	700
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 5	215
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,135
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs25	880
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	930
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7½	242
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	940
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 35	1,120
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	100	3,095
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,415
Manuchi	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	180
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,250
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	—	par
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	110
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	610
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	550
Pearl of Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,450
Rajoo Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,050
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	1,15
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	295
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	20	695
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	400	500	25	830
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venkshunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	715
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	2,0
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	425
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,87
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,15
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	22
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	152½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	130
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	180
Colaba	500	1,388	1,388	20	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,05
English Press and Manfg	400	200	—	20	93
Fort	150	8,500	500	30	1,12
French	300	500	500	25	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hirgoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khanderao	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahnadgurra Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	130
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	95
Motasil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	365
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	155
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	515
New Indian	1,000	125	125	11½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	430
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	20	480
Samson	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,310
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Surah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld	370	200	all	12	200
Volkart	—	1,000	100	—	210

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Anglian Gold	Rs.	29-1
Gold Leaf	"	29-3 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	29-8
Do. do. new	"	29-4
Ameralla bar Gold	"	29-9
Bombay bar Gold	"	29-8
Sovereigns	"	15-4
Do. Dragons	"	15-3
Silver	"	98-74
Do. 1/4	"	98-9
Carolus	"	205-0
Mexican	"	199-0
Guinea Piece	"	1300-5

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Manilla, expected to arrive.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Florida entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Madura yesterday; the steamer Mahanadi left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Gisela left the dock on Monday, and the steamers Deo. Balduino and Dwarka yesterday.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—Rovers' Football Club.—The annual Association Football Tournament, of the above Club, has been fixed for the 16th September and following dates.

AN ADDRESS.—Mr. S. P. Kelkar will deliver an address in Marathi, at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, at 6 p.m., to-day. Subject "Reform." All are cordially invited to attend.

MR. C. P. COOPER'S PORTRAIT.—The life-size portrait of Mr. C. P. Cooper, late Chief Presidency Magistrate, which was exhibited at the Bombay Art Society's exhibition, in February last, is now hung in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Esplanade. The oil-painting was subscribed to by the Bombay Bar, and a description of it was given when it was first on view.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—A match will be played to-day, at 5-30 p.m. between teams of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Rangers:—Bombay Gymkhana—Casserly, Birch, Cole, Fisher, Reid, Bradford, John, Christie, Stephens, Rendle, Playfair, Booth, Ayerst, and two others. Rangers—Cannell, T. Reed, Fido, Sheehan, Martin, Kelly, Potts, White, Good, Manley, Aldridge, Houston, Brewin, Peters, and Sell.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HORNED CATTLE.—A general meeting is to be convened to commemorate the name of the late Mr. Damodar Gokuldas Manjee, J.P., the honorary secretary of the Bombay Gorukshak Mandali, by the friends and admirers of the deceased gentleman, on Thursday, at 9 p.m., in the showk of the Muljee Jetha Cloth Market, Barkote. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik has kindly consented to preside.

A WRECK.—Captain Young, of the s.s. Florida, which arrived in harbour, on Monday, from Narrakal, reports that, on the 21st instant, at about 4-30 p.m., he passed a ship's mast with heel uppermost, six feet out of water at times, and appeared fast a wreckage as the current wake seemed to pass it quick. It bore south 4½ miles from southermost of Vingorla Island in about latitude 15° 48 N. Longitude 73° 25 45 E. dangerous to shipping.

INJURED BY THE FALL OF A WALL.—Miriam, a woman, aged twenty-eight years, a Madrasee Christian, residing on the ground floor of a chawl, at Curry Road, was, at six o'clock, on Monday evening, seated on the verandah, in front of her door, when she was accidentally injured by a wall, about seven feet high, falling into the verandah. The woman, who sustained a fracture of the right leg, was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment.

THEFT AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.—Mr. Cursetji M. Hakim, assistant in charge of the Victoria and Albert Museum, has reported to the police, that shortly after one o'clock, on Monday afternoon, an ornamental brass knob, of the value of Rs. 8, was found missing off the railing of the stair case, leading to the gallery. A brass nut, which could be unscrewed with the hand, held this knob, which was of English make, and of a very pretty pattern.

SUDDEN ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Narayen Sookhia, a callasee, employed on board the prow No. 3334. On Monday afternoon, deceased together with other labourers was engaged in discharging cargo from his boat into the P. and O. Company's steam-ship Oriental, when a ling, containing six bales of coir fell upon him, and he was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A WARM RECEPTION.—Sulleman Ahmed, a milkman, residing at Gogharee Moholla, went to the house of Tatasing Goormoosing, who resides on the second floor of a house, at Coombharwada, to receive payment for milk supplied. A dispute arose between them regarding the payment, when Yatasing, assisted by three other persons, assaulted the milkman, and threw him down the staircase, fracturing his right leg. The police were called in, and the complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital, while the assailants were arrested.

ASSAULTING AND OBSTRUCTING A RAILWAY SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Chief Constable, Munshee Hassan Mahomed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged Gunoo Sukhia, a Municipal cartman, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting a gateman, named Furmeshwarsing, and obstructing him in the execution of his duties, under Section 121 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890. It appears that at 4-25 p. m. on Friday, the down local passenger train was between the Grant Road and Mahalaxmee stations, and the gateman was about to close the gate on the level crossing, when the accused drove his cart to get across the level crossing. The complainant warned him not to do so as the train was approaching, but accused persisted, and when the gateman backed the cart and closed the gate, the cart-driver became enraged, abused the gateman, and struck him a blow on his head with a stick. The magistrate fined accused Rs. 20, with the alternative of suffering fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF THE WIFE OF A GOLDSMITH.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Ladoo, a woman, aged thirty-four years, the wife of a blacksmith, residing at Naydevi Street. She was married about eighteen years ago, and had two children. For the last eight years Ladoo had been suffering from internal pains. About 7 o'clock, on Monday morning, she went to bathe in the sea at Chowpatty, and returned home at about 10 a.m. At noon she served her husband with his meal, but she did not take any herself as she was fasting. She did not take her food even in the evening, and went to bed at 9 o'clock. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the husband, who had been sleeping on the verandah downstairs, went upstairs to the deceased's room and having pushed open the door, went in, and found the deceased lying unconscious. Dr. Ismail was sent for and under his advice, Ladoo was removed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where she was found to be suffering from opium-poisoning. She was treated in the hospital, but never recovered consciousness, and died three hours after admission. The husband could not assign any reason why deceased should have committed suicide. A verdict of suicide was returned.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—Before Mr. J. Sander-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Messrs. Bhugwandas Jethabhai and Jethabhai Cullianji, appeared to answer the charges of criminal breach of trust, cheating, and misappropriation, in respect of several shares of the Bank of Bombay. Government promissory notes, and other valuable vouchers, amounting to nearly Rs. 80,000, belonging to Dewtabai, widow of Damodhar Shamji. Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, solicitors, defended the accused, who are cotton merchants, residing at Holi Chukla. The complainant alleged in the information that her husband died a few years ago leaving her 30 shares of the Bank of Bombay and a considerable number of promissory notes. The accused were her neighbours, and carried on business under the name of Gocouldas Cullianji & Co. They were asked to assist her, and collected interest and dividend for her until February, 1893, when they complained that they were put to considerable inconvenience, and induced her to transfer the notes on the name of one of the accused, and also 12 shares of the Bank of Bombay. The accused mortgaged the promissory notes with Messrs. Charles Forbes and Company, and the latter firm sold the same. The accused had become insolvents about a month ago, and their books being in the office of the Official Assignee, she was able to find that her shares and notes, which they made her believe were in their safe, were misappropriated, and her money to the extent of Rs. 80,000 were used by them. The accused also borrowed Rs. 12,600 from Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Wadia on the security of some of the shares belonging to the complainant, whom they had ruined, and she and her son were made destitute. The complainant gave her evidence, the statements being the same as set forth in the information, and the case was adjourned until the 31st instant.

A SINGULAR CASTE DISPUTE.—An enthusiastic meeting of the Bombay Lad Bania Caste was held on Sunday, at 8 p.m., in the cart, belonging to the caste, situate at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, Mr. Kaikhusru Framji Mody presiding. Mr. Chunilal Motilal and nineteen others of the caste had filed a suit in the Bombay High Court against Narrotumdas Candas and others for Shetship, and management of the caste property. The suit was heard by the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, on the 5th inst., when his lordship ordered that a meeting of the caste be held under the presidentship of Mr. Mody to consider the question in dispute. More than five hundred caste people were present. Mr. Acworth, solicitor of the firm of Messrs. Little and Co., on behalf of the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hormasji Shapurji Chothia, on behalf of the defendants, were in attendance. Opposite the seat of the chairman tables were arranged in one row for twenty caste people to vote at one time. The chairman said that he wished to explain the reason of calling the meeting. Last year twenty members of their caste filed a suit against Mr. Narotumdas Candas and others in the High Court for Shetship, and the management of the caste property. The suit was heard on the 5th instant, when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling, after hearing the counsels on both the sides, had said that this suit mainly depended upon the public opinion of the caste, and that therefore he first wished to ascertain this point. For this purpose the Hon'ble Judge directed to hold a meeting of the caste, and the four questions which he recited should be submitted before them. The questions before the meeting were:—1. Whether the caste desire Narotumdas Candas to be the Shettia of the said caste? 2. If they do not wish Narotumdas Candas be Shettia, do the caste desire to have any person as Shettia of the caste, and if so whom? 3. In the event of the caste not desiring to have any Shettia of the caste, who do they wish should take charge of and manage the affairs and property of the caste? 4. Whether plaintiffs in Suit No. 518 of 1894 are authorized to continue such suit on behalf of the caste in order to recover from the said Narotumdas Candas the property of the caste? Only such members of the caste who were above eighteen years of age were entitled to vote. The business of registering votes lasted for about three hours. The chairman was then unable to declare the result.

DEATH OF MR. ERIC WARD.—One of those touching events which go to make the "whole world kin," occurred in Townsville recently. Among the passengers hither from the East by the Q.R.M.S. India were Mr. and Mrs. Eric Ward, who four and a-half years ago left London, on a professional tour, Mr. Ward being a talented comedian, and his wife an accomplished vocalist and musician. They travelled throughout South Africa, affording pleasure to thousands by refined entertainments, after the style made so popular in London by the German Reeds and Mr. Corney Grain. They visited Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and Mozambique. Passing up the coast to Zanzibar and Aden, they voyaged to Ceylon, and thence began at Bombay a comprehensive Indian tour. From India Mr. and Mrs. Ward travelled through the Straits Settlements, playing at Singapore, and joined the India *en routs* to Queensland at Batavia, arriving at Thursday Island, on 20th May. Up to this time all had gone well with them. They had seen a good deal of some of the most interesting parts of the world, and had been gratified with spontaneous proofs of popularity wherever they went. Mr. Ward's geniality off the stage securing for him hosts of personal friends. The day before the India reached Thursday Island Mr. Ward became unwell, and two days after he suffered a distressing epileptic seizure. Everything possible was done on board the India to mitigate the effects of the disorder, Mrs. Ward receiving the practical sympathy of her fellow-passengers. On the arrival of the vessel at Townsville, on the morning of the 3rd instant, Mr. Ward's condition was so serious that he was brought ashore, and removed to the hospital, where in spite of all that could be done for him, he expired early on the evening of the 8th. The following afternoon, he who had cheered the hearts of thousands in distant countries, was laid in his grave in a strange land, the visit to which he had anticipated with pleasurable feelings, and his wife was left alone, unknown save by two or three friends, whose acquaintance she had made during the voyage. The friends of the deceased gentleman in the old country will learn of his death under the distressing circumstances with sorrow.—Townsville (Australia) *Bulletin* (June 20).

THE ALLEGED POISONING OF AN EAST INDIAN.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry, regarding the circumstances, under which Anacleto Duarte, met with his death on the morning of the 17th of May last. Mr. F. A. Little, Government solicitor, appeared to conduct the inquiry, while Mr. Hemming defended Fonseca, who has been arrested, and charged with murdering the deceased. Superintendents Brewin and McDermott and Sirdar Mir Abdulalli of the C. I. Department watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

Gopinath Bapooji, a servant in the employ of Burjorji Dorabji, a liquor shop-keeper in Girgaum, examined by Mr. Little said, that he knew Fonseca, and had seen him at his master's shop many times. Witness had also seen him in the company of two other persons, a Mahomedan sepoy and a Christian, but he did not know the name of the latter. About two months ago Fonseca and the two men last came to the shop. Parsee named Hormusji Jeejeebhoy Shroff being there at the time. These three persons came and sat in the shop at 9 o'clock in the morning, when Fonseca and the other Christian drank liquor, while the Mahomedan sepoy remained outside the shop. Fonseca paid for the liquor. Witness had seen Fonseca and the other Christian together in the shop, before on more than one occasion, many times, when they came to drink liquor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, the witness said that Hormusji Jeejeebhoy Shroff generally sat in his (witness's) master's shop, and he generally came there to read the newspapers. Hormusji came every day in the morning at 7-30 o'clock, and sat there till 9 or 9-30 o'clock. He lived in a bungalow opposite the liquor shop. Witness did not know whether Hormusji lent money. Deceased used to come into the shop, in company of Fonseca, and the latter sometimes came there first, and sat in the shop, and sent the Mahomedan to call the deceased. They sometimes came at 9 o'clock in the morning, and sometimes at 7 o'clock in the evening. The deceased used always to drink Jamaica rum, and so did Fonseca, but the latter sometimes drank gin. Witness knew Diogo Felix Duarte, the brother of the deceased, who also used to come to the shop with Fonseca to drink liquor. He also took rum and gin, and Fonseca paid for it. Witness had not got orders to serve customers until they became drunk.

Hormusji Jeejeebhoy Shroff, a merchant, residing at Girgaum, near the Fresh Bridge, examined by Mr. Little said, that he knew the liquor-shop of Burjorji Dorabji, which was just opposite to his house. Witness was in the habit of visiting the shop for two hours in the morning from 7 to 9 a.m., and sometimes in the evening. He took his newspapers over the shop, and read them there. He knew a man named Fonseca and also his brother Diogo Felix Duarte. Witness last saw the deceased in Burjorji's liquor-shop when this man (pointing to Fonseca) and a Mahomedan were with him. Witness was in the shop when they arrived in a hack victoria from the direction of the Kennedy Bridge. Fonseca and the deceased went into the shop, into the next room, to which witness was sitting, the Mahomedan standing outside the shop. When they arrived there was a man in the front room of the shop, and before going inside, Fonseca told him to bring two glasses of rum, which the man did, and for which Fonseca paid; witness remained in the shop till they left. Deceased left first on foot, and the other two went in a victoria, in the opposite direction, the deceased going in the direction whence he came. This was between 8 and 9 a.m., and on the 17th of May. Witness had frequently seen these persons at the shop previously, where they drank liquor, Fonseca always paying for it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, witness said that his mother lived in the same house with him, and that there were eight rooms in the house. He had a large house and it was pretty well furnished. He whiled away his time by reading newspapers in the liquor-shop. Fonseca came with the sepoy only. Witness enquired of him "How is it you are without your friend?" and he replied "I have sent for him." Witness sometimes talked to Diogo Felix Duarte, and simply made "salaam" to him, and asked about his health, that was all. He was told that Duarte was dead, and that was all he knew about the fact of his death. He had heard that Duarte had accidentally died. Burjorji, the liquor shop-keeper, told him this on the 22nd of May.

Re-examined by Mr. Little, witness said by accidentally he meant that deceased died an instantaneous death. Burjorji, the shop-keeper, was a friend of the witness.

Burjorji Dorabji, the liquor shop-keeper was then examined by Mr. Little, and he gave evidence corroborative of that of his servant, Gopinath Bapooji, adding that he had known Duarte's brother for the last five or six years. Duarte's brother used to pay witness for the liquor, but ultimately there was a balance of Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 owing to witness. Witness then filed a suit against the brother in the Small Causes Court, and obtained a decree against him. There was a balance of Rs. 17 due under the decree for which he had issued a warrant against him, and gave it to Fonseca for execution, when the latter promised to have it settled within eight days. The settlement was made three or four months ago, but witness did not get the money.

After the witness had been cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, the inquiry was again adjourned, till Monday next, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., at the Esplanade Police Court.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

CRUEL MURDER OF A CHILD-WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.

IMPERATRIX VS. DADUBHAI WALAD IMAMBHAI.

THIS was an appeal from a sentence of death passed upon the accused by Mr. A. Steward, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, on the 24th ultimo, found him guilty of the murder of his wife, Laibee, committed at Jejuri, on the 3rd ultimo. Mr. M B. Chouhal appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

This was, according to the Sessions Judge, a remarkably simple case. The accused, aged twenty-five years, occupation perfumer, and his wife, a girl, who had not attained maturity, were sleeping in one room; and in the other rooms, or partitions of the house, which was a small one, were sleeping his mother and sister. It was admitted that she was well when she and the accused went to their room about 9 p. m., and the next morning her dead body was found in the house. She had been branded in places all over her body, apparently with "ulatni," or tongs produced in court; her skull had been fractured in two places, apparently with a brass ladle produced in court; and she had been strangled. The inmates of the house, the Sessions Judge remarked, were one and all responsible for this death, especially when the three women and the man were living in such a close quarters as they were in this instance. It was absurd to suppose that the mother and the sister were ignorant of the murder, though they had not been put on their trial for it. The accused confessed to a second-class magistrate and the committing magistrate, but had retracted the confessions in the Sessions Court. There was ample evidence in the case to corroborate the fact that a foul and cowardly murder had been done. There were no eye-witnesses to the murder, but in a case like this, said Mr. Steward, there would be no need for eye-witnesses. Accused had confessed to his share in the murder; and his mother and sister had denied all knowledge of it. The Sessions Judge thought it was clear from the evidence that the accused tortured, and eventually killed his wife, because she would not allow him to have intercourse with her.

The accused in his confessions said he murdered his wife by strangling her with a turban at 1 a.m. The cause of his doing so was that she had been spoiled by his neighbour Pila Sonar. She was twelve years of age, and attained puberty a month or two ago. He asked her for two or three days, but she would not confess her guilt, and he, therefore, murdered her. When he made the body over to the police there were no marks of branding on it. The accused's mother, Maina, in her deposition before the committing magistrate, which she retracted in the Sessions Court, said that while she was sitting in the "otla" outside the house, the accused was inside with his wife. He branded her with the fire tongs, tied her hands and feet with a rope, and strangled her with his turban. He had become insane since his marriage last August. He killed her because she would not allow him to have intercourse with her since she came to stay with him a fortnight previously. She heard the girl cry out, and she went, and saw the accused was striking her. He threatened to strike her (his mother) if she went there. She did not go and the village of the neighbours, as the accused would not let her go. She said he was mad, because he abused and assaulted them, did not eat his food properly, and did not do his work, but sat at home. The jury found the accused guilty of murder, and he was sentenced to death.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said: The prisoner Dadabhai walad Imambhai has been sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Poona, upon conviction of murder by a verdict of a jury. This Court has to deal with all questions of law and fact in order to be satisfied whether the sentence ought to be confirmed. There is no reason to doubt that the wife of the prisoner Laibi was strangled on the night of Sunday the 3rd June last, in her husband's house, and that she was about the same time branded all over her body and that the bones of her head were also broken. The prisoner's mother and sister were the other inmates of the house that night. Laibi was of an age between 11 and 13 years; and though it appears that the prisoner had previously had intercourse with her, her mother and the medical officer say that her body was immature. On the 5th June before a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, and on the 12 June, before the Committing Magistrate the prisoner made confessions which admit that he strangled Laibi with his turban. On the 24th June at the trial he said he had made these confessions through maltreatment by the Police; and being asked what his defence was, he said he did not know how she died. The grounds of appeal are similar. The mother and sister of the prisoner on the 10th June, deposed to the Magistrate that they had seen prisoner committing the murder; but at the trial they denied this, alleging beatings by the Police. Although the Sessions Judge did not give the usual caution to the jury to weigh the statements of these women with the utmost caution it is evident that he considered them to be accomplices and that he directed the jury to convict on the confessions made by the prisoner. These confessions are the principal evidence against him. We have now to consider what Mr. Chaubal has urged on behalf of the prisoner in this Court. As to the suggestion that he was insane at the time, we notice that this was made by his mother and sister on the 10th June. But on such vague statements as appear in evidence we do not find it proved that there was any unsoundness of mind. Mr. Chaubal's next suggestion was that some provocation was given by Laibi which to an excitable and jealous person like the prisoner would be so grave and sudden as to deprive him of self-control, and thus reduce the offence, to culpable homicide. The number and variety of the injuries inflicted negative this view and point to reflection and preparation. There are two suggestions about the provocation. One is that he was angry at her resistance to the act of sexual intercourse. This view is accepted by the Judge. The other is that stated in his first confession that the girl had some days before misconducted herself with another man in the prisoner's sight, and that she had denied this when at times he questioned her. The first is not such a provocation as in our opinion would make the offence less than murder. The second must be considered along with the variety of injuries; the confession does not suggest that the prisoner acted suddenly or in warm blood. The law as to excitement in the case of an irritable and unreasonable man is discussed in Q. E. vs. Sakharam L. L. R. 14, Bombay 504. It is not to be believed that the prisoner saw Laibi in act of adultery; and the denial of the charge is not what is meant by grave provocation; and the irritable or revengeful state of mind caused by mere jealous suspicions is not a fact which makes the homicide less than murder as was laid down in strong terms by Baron Rolfe in Reg. vs. Kelley, 2 C. and K. 814. "To take away the life of a woman, even your own wife, because you suspect that she has been engaged in some illicit intrigue, would be murder; however strongly you may suspect it, it would unquestionably be murder." The dread of the punishment of death doubtless restrain many ill-tempered persons from taking human life on slight provocation, and prevents jealous and tyranical husbands from being, not only the judges of their wife's misconduct, but also executioners and assassins. Finally we may observe that as is clearly set forth in section 299 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it is the duty of the Judge to explain the distinctions between murder and culpable homicide, and then the jury as judges of the facts have to decide the issue about provocation. This course was followed; and the verdict of murder shews that the jury took the same view as the Judge, and did not believe in any grave and sudden provocation. We are of opinion that the verdict is not only proper in the sense of being such as a reasonable set of men might find; but is most in accord with the probabilities, and appears to be correct. Murderers are often vain, and seek by false stories about provocation to make the brutal act of revenge or ill-temper seem a wild justice; and they often shrink from admitting even in their confessions, the more shameful barbarities proved to have happened—like the branding in this case or the fractures of the skull. We see no reason to distrust the confessions. For these reasons the Court confirms the sentence of death.

THE *Daily News*, of Saturday June 29 says:—Yesterday being the Langar (birthday celebration) of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, Kazi Kabiruddin gave a dinner in honour of the occasion. After the loyal toasts of Kaisar-i-Hind and the Royal Family, the health of the Nizam, Mir Mahaboob Ali Khan, G.C.S.I., the faithful ally of Britain and a friend of progress, was proposed and enthusiastically responded to.

THE outgoing Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Lord Houghton—has in the July number of the *National Review* a pleasing article on "Ireland Unvisited," which cannot but help the movement of the Irish Tourist Committee. The objects of this committee are to diffuse information concerning Ireland's attractions as a holiday resort and to promote improved hotel accommodation and other comforts for the tourist. Lord Houghton makes fun of the notion that Ireland is a risky place to visit, and says he would far sooner tramp at midnight along the roads round Coroñn or Castleisland than upon those within a few miles of his own English home; in fact, there is no country, in Europe at any rate, throughout which the wayfarer, be he prosperous or humble, is so sure of a genial word and a friendly guidance as he is in Ireland. Even in "the bad times" the sinister henchmen of Captain Moonlight would have nothing but a civil greeting for the passing stranger, however forgetful they might be of their duty towards their neighbour in the cabin over the hill

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 23RD OF JULY 1895.

1.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 23.

CONSOLS were 3-16 per cent lower in London yesterday, at 107 3-16; and Indian Sterling Loan declined ¼ per cent., to 106¾. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £59 1-16. The price of Bar Silver declined 1/8d., say to 30⅜d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 66 5/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange unaltered, at 4·90 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 1d. The price of French Rentes in Paris remained at 102¼; Paris Exchange on London was 1¼ centime higher, at fcs. 25·24½.

The London periodical Skin Sales opened yesterday with the Goat Skin Sale, at which a good demand was felt at the rates prevailing at the last sales. The number of Goat Skin Sales put forward at these sales is 900,000; and of Sheep Skins 940,000.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats dull; and arrivals steady; with the spot price of Mid.-Americans unchanged at 3 11-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals 1-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 21-32d. for July-August deliveries, and 3 47-64d. for November-December. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales; Imports 8,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday, 7 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton; but Futures for September were 3 points higher, at 6·84 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

A large business has been reported in our local cotton market to-day, the feeling having been firm and prices Re. 1 per candy higher, all round. Exporters, however, only took 100 bales of Bhownugger, at Rs. 181; and 100 Nugger, at Rs. 173-178; but the purchases by the mills have aggregated 3,650 bales. Consisting of 1,900 Bengal, at Rs. 144-164; 500 Veeramgaon, at Rs. 174-188; 400 Bhownugger, at Rs. 187-188; 250 Jalgaon, at Rs. 169-170; 200 Amreli, at Rs. 190; and 100 each of Bhagalkote, at Rs. 173½; Anjeri, at Rs. 196; Dhamergaum, at Rs. 183; and Kookavar, at Rs. 188 per candy.

WHEAT has been a steady market to-day, but with only a small business passing for shippers' account, prices of all description being unchanged.

SEEDS have also been steady in tone, a moderate business for export having been reported. Rates are unaltered, with the exception of those for *Linseed*, which are one anna per cwt. lower at Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-2 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday to yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,725 bales.
Wheat	1,450 cwts.
Linseed	1,256 "
Rapeseed	2,442 "
Castorseed	2,471 "
Rice	2,190 "

FREIGHTS continue in the same inanimate state; and prices are nominally unchanged, but no business has transpired to test them.

EXCHANGE opened again with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 1-8d to 3-32 for Bank telegraphic and Demand, ready and forward, a moderate amount of near Demand being taken by the *bona-fide* trade, at the former rate and, at the same time, Banks bought freely from each other all they could get at 1s. 1 1-8d. Telegraphic forward; also a considerable amount of re-sale July Telegraphic, and gold from the speculative bazaar. Calcutta was the leader in the downward movement to-day; but before the close that market was reported steadier, with more Bills offering; but locally we have heard of very little Merchants' Paper offering, though 1s. 1 5-32d. was available and done for three months' sight Bills; and we closed steadier as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 1-8d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 1 5-32 to 3-16d.	"
France 3 "	1·38⅜ to 139.	"

the rate for Bank remittance being quoted both ready and forward.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady all day at the opening rates of 109¾ for Cash; 1-8 and 1-16 for the settlement on the 30th instant; and 107⅞ for the August account; at which they also closed.

SHARES have been quiet, but generally steady at previous rates, the only movement having again been in Cotton Mill Scrip, in which our list this evening shows an advance of Rs. 15 in Madras; of Rs. 7, in Leopold; of Rs. 5 each, in Connaught, Colaba Land, Howard and Ballough, Hyderabad, and Western India; and a decline of Rs. 25, in Morarji Goculdass; of Rs. 15 in Jamshed; of Rs. 10 in David; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending July 16, compared with the Statement of July 9, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	July 9. Rs. A. P.	July 16. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	66,01,000 0 0	66,01,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,66,23,803	2,23,07,172 14
Other Deposits, &c.	5,61,91,161 9 6	5,31,90,521 7 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,40,128 14 10	6,92,429 5 6
Sundries	20,42,426 15 5	19,61,365 2 2
	Rs. 10,70,03,522 8 11	11,03,53,488 14 3

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,10,11,913 0 0	1,14,87,267 0 0
Other authorised Investments.	65,02,562 4 0	63,70,913 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,11,31,766 9 11	1,17,99,835 11 10
Credits do do.	91,83,151 11 0	98,15,674 11 5
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,95,97,633 3 0	2,87,87,111 4 5
Balances with other Banks	6,63,069 7 7	2,17,077 6 3
Bullion	3,145 3 1	6,857 6 10
Dead Stock	12,88,658 13 7	12,87,344 12 2
Stamps	8,459 5 0	8,773 6 10
Sundries	16 37,621 2 4	15 87,471 12 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,32,31,470 4 3	1,78,01,543 14 3
Do. at Branches	2,10,46,485 7 2	2,11,46,282 8 0
	R. 10,70,03,522 8 11	11,00,56,488 14 3

THE following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to July 16, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	17,73,491	Inc.
Do. at Branches	10,95,125	Dec.
Other Deposits	22,95,359	Inc.
Post Bills	1,52,391	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,48,763	Inc.
Loans	6,64,489	do.
Accounts of Credit	5,57,580	do.
Mercantile Bills	8,10,222	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	23,73,013	Inc.
Do. at Branches	93,797	do.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th July 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	620	100	.....	700
Or per mile of Railway	35	6	.....	41
For previous week of half-year	430	200	.....	650
Total for 2 weeks	1,050	301	.....	1,350
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	320	33	7	357
Per mile of 17 do.	19	2	.....	21
Total to corresponding date do.	663	203	8	879

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 343
Ditto to date ..... " 471

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd July, 1895.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	12	22 p.m.	18	1
Teheran	23	2	25 p.m.	...	16
Suez	23	2	55 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 23rd July, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	0	...	1
" Karachi	...	20	...	5
" Madras	...	40	...	1

NEW STORY
BY
RUDYARD KIPLING.
The concluding part of a new
JUNGLE STORY,
by this popular Author, will appear in the
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OF
SATURDAY, JULY 27.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DAVUR—July 23, at her mother's residence, at Erani's Wady, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Jerbai, daughter of the late Mr. Cowasji Nanabhoy Davur. Funeral at 7 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARRISON—July 14, at Yeola, the wife of H W Fortescue Harrison, Punitive Post, of a son.
HUNT—July 16, at Abyssinia Lodge, Bangalore, the wife of James Hunt, Planter, of Iggloor, Munzerabad, of a daughter.
LIVERMORE—July 8, at Ghagrapara, Mungledye, the wife of Ernest Livermore, of a son.
MEERZA—July 9, at Raja's Kotee, Moorshedabad, the wife of V A Meerza, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

PATERSON—O'SHAUGHNESSY—July 17, at St Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore, by the Rev Father Tabard, assisted by the Rev Fathers Visaac and Blaize, George Alexander Paterson, Chief Engineer, Mysore Reefs, Kolar Gold Mines, to Mary Gertrude, younger daughter of Mr J E O'Shaughnessy, M I C E, Executive Engineer, Madras D P W. (Retired.)

DEATHS.

PARKER—July 18, at Calcutta, George Frederick Parker, Commander, I G S N Company, aged 37 years.
ROBSON—July 17, at Lala Musa, of typhoid, Evelyn Kathleen, the dearly beloved wife of James Francis Robson, aged 19 years, 11 months and 6 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1895.

SOME time ago we called attention to an article by a well-informed contributor to the *Calcutta Review* on Indian Trade with the Persian Gulf. A second and concluding paper on the subject appears in the current number of that excellent periodical. Although it enters into somewhat wearisome minor details, the article is well worth the careful consideration of Bombay exporters, for it contains many hints concerning the direction in which the trade of the Gulf may be developed. With regard to the salt obtainable from the Island of Kishim the writer, who it seems is a resident of Bushire, says that some of the salt is imported to Muscat, and from there re-exported to India, and he suggests that it would well pay an English syndicate to export the salt direct from Kishim, where no tax is imposed upon it, into this country. The writer does not tell us why he advocates an English syndicate in preference to one comprised of native capitalists. Possibly he may think that British experience is necessary for floating an enterprise of this kind on a sound business basis. He is of opinion that the existing export of salt fish to this country and to the Mauritius might be largely increased. Thousands of tons of fish are sent from the Malay Peninsula to Burma year by year, and the writer does not see why a similar trade could not be carried on between the Persian Gulf and India. To bring fish to Bombay would be like taking coals to Newcastle, and of course if imported largely the salt fish from the shores of Persia and Arabia would be for up-country consumption. The reviewer also thinks that ghee, which is very cheap in Persia, might be imported here. We are glad that he has not overlooked this side of the question, for it is idle to talk of increasing to any great extent the shipment of produce from Bombay and Karachi, unless it can be also shown that the export trade from the Gulf is capable of considerable development. It will not pay to send steamers full of cargo to Muscat, Bushire, and elsewhere, and to allow them to return empty. The littorals of the Persian Gulf are inhabited by people who would find it impossible to pay for increased imports from this country, excepting on the principle of exchange of commodities. Notwithstanding the prohibition of the Persian Government it seems that fire-arms are imported into the Shah's dominions, as well as to the Western littoral of the Gulf where they are purchased by the Bedouins. Dealing with the trade of Muscat the reviewer strongly condemns the system prevailing there, and also at the other Gulf ports, of farming out the Customs revenue for a considerably less sum than they would bring in if taken in hand by the State. He tells us that in Persia the farming system allows every latitude to inequality of incidence, bribery, and personal ends, and there can be no doubt that our Consuls on the Arabian side have to exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent similar peculation there. There is reason to fear that the dishonesty of consular subordinates has a tendency to retard the natural expansion of trade in these waters. Some years ago one of her Majesty's consular representatives in this region discovered and exposed a systematic method of fraudulent declaration of damage to cargo, whereby some office underlings were enabled to pocket considerable sums at the cost of under-writers at Lloyds. He was specially thanked by the London Chamber of Commerce for having brought these dishonest practices to light. That was satisfactory enough, but when this particular officer was transferred his influence of course went with him, and possibly the safeguards he adopted to prevent fraud were relaxed. However that may be it is a matter of common knowledge that the utmost vigilance is required to prevent ill-paid subordinates from making extortionate demands, from the native boatmen and traders. If peculation is the aim of these men no system better adopted to enabling them to attain their object could be devised than that of "farming out" the Customs. With a strong hand we years ago put down piracy on these waters, but the task of putting a stop to virtual piracy on land is not so easy of accomplishment.

Roughly speaking the trade of the Arabian coast of the Gulf amounts to about a million sterling; that for the Bussorah and Baghdad line three millions; and that for the Persian side six millions, making a total of ten millions sterling. Half of this trade the writer classifies as British and Indian, three millions as foreign, and two millions as purely Gulf trade with double entries. The returns, however, are so imperfect that it is not easy to ascertain what advance, if any, has been made in our commerce. The reviewer believes that there has been no advance at all, and that the increase on the total figures is due to the expansion of foreign trade. The occasion has, therefore arisen for a careful consideration of the position on the part of our merchants. First and foremost in the improvements the reviewer desires to see effected is the reconstitution of the consular services, in other words its separation from the political department. As a business man he evidently objects to placing under the control of an officer, possessing none other than a military training, the mercantile interests of the Gulf as well as its political affairs. The meagre character of the consular reports, and the difficulty of extracting from them a really intelligible knowledge of the progress of trade tends to support the reviewer's contention that mercantile matters should be in charge of specialists. It is to be remembered however, that the political affairs of the Gulf littorals are often closely interdependent upon the course of trade in those regions, so closely indeed that the separation of political and consular functions, besides largely enhancing the cost of our protection of the Gulf, might even in some cases prove disadvantageous. There is, however, so much room for the development of our trade in the Gulf as to make it well worth while to appoint men of experience to devote their whole time to its furtherance. Another very powerful reason for supporting the suggestion for a separate consular service is that the Muscovite eagerness to reach the ocean through Persia, renders it of the utmost importance that our Residents should not have their attention diverted by bills of lading and other minor details from work of greater moment.

It is of course in Persia that the most room exists for expansion of British trade by way of the Gulf, and it is in that country that we are making least headway, and where foreign countries are most gaining on us. It is noteworthy that in the shipments from Bombay to Persia the exports of foreign merchandise is four or five times larger than that of Indian produce. The aggregate total trade between Bombay and Persia in value in 1893-94 were 228 lakhs of rupees, and less than one-fifth of the total is represented by Indian produce. The question is what are the practical steps to be taken to develop this comparatively small trade with so large a country as Persia? Among the other suggestions made by the reviewer to this end is a proposal to establish a permanent exhibition of our products and manufactures in Teheran. He tells us that a glassware show-room, like that of Osler in Calcutta, in the Persian capital would "carry the day for British glassware over all Persia." And the same can be said of exhibitions of British woollen goods, lamp-ware, furniture or crockery, for the reviewer speaking from personal knowledge assures us that there is a large wealthy class in Persia, who would prefer our dearer and better articles to those of German and Austrian make. He also suggests that agencies for tea and other articles should be established in the larger cities, and that a few commercial travellers should invade the land. He also advocates the deputation of some special agents to ascertain the peculiarities of the trade in general, the capabilities and expansion of particular lines, especially those in which the agents have had experience, the starting of trade in new products, and the ways and wants of natives. Of course the British Government could not send a roving commission into the Shah's dominions, and if sent at all it must be by the Chambers of Commerce, or other private associations interested in the movement. These suggestions are not supported in the article before us by any very cogent arguments, and some of them are beset with practical difficulties. But at the same time they are worth the attention of commercial bodies, and private traders with whom, rather than with Government, the onus of developing British trade in Persia mainly rests. Better means of communication than those which now exist, and somewhat more security for the safety of foreigners are, of course, the primary necessities for the expansion of British, or any other foreign trade in Persia, and until these boons are conferred, we cannot expect rapid development. But even under existing conditions there is room for considerable expansion.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, at the time of the Dissolution, is said to have prophesied an Unionist majority of fifty or sixty votes, while Mr. Childers declared the election would result as nearly as possible in a tie. There were many who upheld Mr. Childers' view, and a Home paper, discussing both these prophecies, the other day, seriously avowed that a Conservative majority of less than Mr. Chamberlain's number would be worse than none at all. For, said our contemporary, they will be face to face with one of the most determined oppositions of the century, and they will be under this great disadvantage, that their following will include a large number of men of fashion and society. It is a matter of experience that men of this stamp cannot be counted on to give a regular attendance even in critical times. It happened more than once during the term of office of the last Conservative Government, we are reminded, that, despite their large nominal majority, they were in serious danger of being defeated, simply because the Liberals would not pair for race-days and the Conservatives could not be kept from going to the races. They had not at that time to face an Opposition nearly so determined as the Opposition—supposing the Tories to be returned—in the new Parliament is likely to be." Finally, our contemporary concluded in favour of Mr. Childers' prophecy. But up to Monday night the position was this, that if every seat yet unpolled returned a Liberal, the Conservatives would still have a majority of thirty-six, even assuming that the Irish Nationalists went in all cases Liberal. It is not, however, to be supposed that all or nearly all the still vacant seats will be filled by Liberals. Most of the remaining constituencies are strongly Liberal. But the Unionists continue to make headway, and had up to Monday night won eighty-six seats from their opponents, and had secured more than half the seats allotted among the three kingdoms. On Monday the Conservatives gained two seats, Heywood (Lancs) and Stirlingshire, and the Liberals two, Forfarshire and Prestwich (Lancs), the gentleman to go to the wall in the last of these constituencies being Mr. R. G. C. Mowbray, of the Opium Commission, who has been displaced by Mr. Cawley, an entirely new aspirant for Parliamentary honours. Mr. Wigram who won Romford last year, the Hon. T. W. Legh, formerly a Secretary at the British Embassy in Paris, and Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, a nephew of Lord Beaconsfield, are among the Unionists who go back. Foremost among the re-elected Liberals is Sir R. T. Reid, Q.C., the Scottish Home Ruler, and with him will go Sir William Wedderburn; Mr. J. W. Crombie, the essayist; Sir J. G. S. Kinloch; Mr. Leese, Q.C., whose cricket is said always to secure his return; Mr. Pickard, of the Yorkshire Miners' Union; and Earl Compton, "the Romney Leigh of real life." For North Louth, Mr. Healy—"Tim, the Remorseless" he is called—has been re-elected, and his colleague for North Kilkenny will be Mr. Eggleden, who has taken the place of Mr. Patrick McDermott. Mr. J. McKillop, for Stirlingshire, has succeeded Mr. W. Jacks, the apostle of "poetry, pig-iron, and politics," while Mr. Kemp, for Heywood, displaces Mr. T. Snape, of the National Peace and Temperance Leagues. Captain Price has been succeeded by Mr. R. McKenna in Monmouthshire, a change of representatives, but not of party. Mr. White has won back to the Liberals the seat which the Hon. C. M. Ramsay took in 1894; while Mr. W. Jones has been elected for North Carnarvon, the constituency which Mr. W. Rathbone, the Liverpool shipowner, was allowed to take in 1892 in the Liberal interest unopposed.

THE railway police come in for much commendation in the newly-issued report on the working of the police of the four railways in the Bombay Presidency. The decrease of crime and increase of traffic is less marked on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and Great Indian Peninsula Railway than on the other two railways; though in both it is considerable and regular. On the Southern Maratha Railway the traffic has nearly doubled in the last three years, while crime has steadily fallen. Year by year on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway traffic has increased, while crime has decreased 34 per cent. It goes without saying, remarks the Inspector General dogmatically, that increased traffic means increased work to the police. This decrease of crime can be attributed to no other cause than better supervision by the superior police officers and corresponding better work from all the force. There appears to be no alternative to this opinion. But it must be taken into consideration at the same time that there was good rain, good harvests, cheap food-grain, and adequate wages for the poor who might—some of them at all events, as has been found in previous years—have resorted to systematic thefts of grain and other comestible goods from sheds and waggons on sidings. This is always an important factor to be borne in mind when railway crime is under consideration and the chief of the other reasons which Colonel Humphrey, confesses himself unable to point out if they exist. The Inspector-General is no doubt justified in taking some of the credit for the satisfactory state of things he reports

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

[THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The latest returns show that 353 Unionists and 114 Liberals have been elected with a gain of 86 and 18 seats, respectively.

Seven Parnellites, 53 Anti-Parnellites, and two Labour Candidates have also been elected.

The following have been re-elected :—

UNIONISTS.

Alfred Money Wigram ...Romford (Essex).
Hon. T. W. Legh.....Newton, S. W. Lancs.
Coningsby Disraeli.....Altrincham (Cheshire).

LIBERALS.

Sir R. T. Reid, Q.C. .....Dumfries Burghs.
David Lloyd-George .....Carnarvon Dist.
Sir Wm. Wedderburn ...Banffshire.
John Wm. Crombie .....Kincardineshire.
Sir J. G. S. Kinloch .....East Perthshire.
Joseph F. Leese, Q. C. ...Accrington (Lancs N. E.)
Benjamin Pickard .....Normanton (Yorks).
Earl Compton .....Barnsley (Yorks).

ANTI-PARNELLITES.

John Hammond .....Carlow.
Timothy Healy .....North Louth.

The following have been elected :—

UNIONISTS.

J. McKillop .....Stirlingshire.
G. Kemp .....Heywood (Lancs S. E.)

LIBERALS.

R. McKenna .....North Monmouth.
Mr. White .....Forfar.
W. Jones .....North Carnarvon.
F. Cawley.....Prestwich (Lancs S. E.)

ANTI-PARNELLITE.

Mr. Engleden .....North Kilkenny.

THE SIAM BUFFER STATE.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Advices from Bangkok state that the Anglo-French Commission appointed for the delimitation of the territories in the region of the Upper Mekong to enable the French and British Governments to establish a Buffer State to be placed under Chinese control, has returned without having come to any agreement. The failure is owing to the French having erected a fort in the proposed Buffer State territory, and to the British protection and interests in the country, near the Mekong River.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, JULY 23.

The French are experiencing great troubles in Madagascar owing to the increasing sickness among the troops and the difficulty in providing transport.

The arrival of the force at Antananarivo, during the present season, is doubtful.

The French papers complain of bad organisation in connection with the expedition.

THE KHEDIVE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 23.

H. H. the Khedive will visit Odessa and the Crimea before returning to Egypt.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 23.

The s. s. Thames, with the English mails of the 12th inst., left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day ; and the s. s. Parramatta, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

THE TOCHI VALLEY CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

A large additional grant has been sanctioned for the housing of troops in the Tochi Valley in future.

Free passages by rail will be granted to owners and attendants of hired transports, the new rules commencing from the date of the return of the Chitral Relief Force.

The Tochi Valley Camp has been changed permanently to Boys.

News from Chitral states that wires were cut again in four places on the nights of the 15th and 16th instant.

A SEPOY RUN AMUCK.

News just received states that a man of the 4th Gurkhas ran amuck at Bokloh yesterday morning, dangerously wounding a havildar of the regiment, and then decamped.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

There is no foundation for the news that during the Commander-in-Chief's visit to the Bombay Presidency, there will be any big military manœuvres.

LEAVE.

Mr D. Currie, Accounts Department, has been granted three months' leave to England.

THE PILGRIM SHIPS' BILL.

The following will comprise the Select Committee appointed to sit on the Bill to amend the Pilgrim Ships Bill :—Sir A. Miller, Sir J. Westland, Dr. Leahbridge, Sir A. Mackenzie, and the Hon. M. Trevor.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

POONA, JULY 23.

A meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India was held this morning, the Hon. Mr. Birdwood presiding. The report stated that the season of 1894 was rather exceptional in character. The rainfall, though of the average, was not well distributed. It was impossible yet to say whether vinery would prove successful as anticipated. Neither indigeneous vines from Nasik nor the fine European varieties obtained from Sind were thriving well.

A FLOWER SHOW.

It has been decided to hold a flower show on September 4 next, at which H. E. the Governor gives a prize of Rs. 50 for table decorations by ladies. The exhibition will be open by Lady Sandhurst.

THE POONA FOXHOUNDS.

Another brilliant galop was done by the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds, near Kalas. About seventy turned out. The country was heavy near Kalas, therefore it was decided to hunt towards the Bombay side, where a jackal was soon seen on foot. The hounds went along with great pace, the scent being excellent. Reaching the river bank the jackal swam across the flooded nullah. Drs. Anderson and Swinton followed and found the nullah not quite as deep as it appeared. The remainder party crossed at the ford higher up. After an exciting chase the jackal soon tired, and ran behind the bund hill, where he was pulled down. A distance of six miles was finished in half-an-hour. Miss Bull got the brush.

LADY SANDHURST.

Lady Sandhurst visited the Convent and Orphanage Schools to-day. Her ladyship was much pleased to see how youngsters do their work.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 23.

H. E. Lord Sandhurst may possibly pay H. E. the Viceroy a visit at Simla before the close of the season.

DEATH OF MR. HEATON.

RANGOON, JULY 23.

Death took place here, last night, from cholera, of Mr. Heaton, barrister-at-law, Registrar of the diocese. He was about thirty-five years of age. He has been here for the last seven years, and had a lucrative practice. It is probable that his funeral will be a military one, Mr. Heaton having held commission in the Rangoon Volunteers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, JULY 22.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here day before yesterday evening.

ADEN, JULY 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera..... 3

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes.....	116⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	59 1-16
Bar Silver	30 3-8

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the English mails of the 12th instant, left Aden, at 11 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 8 a.m., on Sunday. The Thames, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co's s.s. Parramatta, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Baksh, Mr K
Bell, Mr J
Bovdell, Mr J N
Boydell, Mr
Binstead, Mrs and 2 children
Childs, Mr S
Dick, Mr
Down, Sir J E
Forbes, Miss
Harrington, Lieut E C
Hussey, Mr Wm
Johnson, Mr E A
Kidd, Mr E W
Kimmond, Mrs
Lang, Mr
Lee, Mr Oliver
Mair, Dr and Mrs
Mcgregor, Mr W E S
Merritt, Mr and Miss
Merry, Mr G B
Millar, Mr D L
Nelson, Mr and Mrs R A
Prussia, Mr A B
Pascoe, Mr J W
Sampson, Mr
Tate, Mr G W
Walsh, Mr E

FROM BRINDISI.

Ahmed, Mr Syed S
Bartelott, Capt G F
Blyth, Major J A
Brock, Lieut-Col T H
Brown, Mr F Cowley
Brown, Miss
Brown, Mr W B
Buxton, Lieut F N
Carew, Capt G A C
Corkhill, Capt W
Cox, Lieut
Currie, Col Fendall
Dah, Mr P
Drimmin, Mr T
Evans, Capt
Even, Capt G E
Farrer, Mr and Mrs H
Firman, Capt R B
Fraser, Lieut T
Hamilton, Rev W A
Horsman, Mr A F
Hotham, Major J
Galbraith, Mr E
Gales, Mr R R
Gerrard, Mr A S
Lepper, Mr
Phillips, Mr H A D
Macdonnell, Mr J
MacTavish, Mr T
Meston, Mr J F
Moule, Mr H D
Moe, Mr
Muirhead, Mr C
Rochfort, Major A N
Sargeant, Mr W
Simpson, Mr W M
Sitwell, Mr W
Sorrell, Major
Spring, Mr F
Smith, Mr A McVicar
Sweet, Mr G D
Steel, Mr Robert
Taggart, Lieut A M
Thornton, Mr L M
Thomson, Mr R F Roberts
Tomlinson, Mr S
Thom, Mr A F
Tyler, Sir John W
Walker, Mr
Wilkinson, Major C B
Winton, Major F
Yule, Mr G U

FIRE AT CLARE ROAD.

LAST night, at 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in a shed for stabling bullocks and cows belonging to eight cart-drivers and situated in the Hay Market, Clare Road, Chinchpoogly, and owing to the nature of the materials with which the shed had been built being very combustible, and the wind blowing very high at the time, the shed was destroyed in a few minutes. At the time of the outbreak there were about twenty-six cattle in the shed, all of which were saved by their owners, who fortunately turned up in time, with the exception of one animal, which was roasted to death. Immediately after the flames were discovered, telephonic messages were sent to different fire-brigade stations, and the Chinchpoogly steamer promptly appeared on the scene, followed by the Nesbit Road, Pydhownie, Gowalia Tank, and Fort engines. The Chinchpoogly steamer was at once brought into requisition, and began to play on the flames, which had already gutted the whole shed. The other steamers were not used, as the Chinchpoogly steamer was thought sufficient to cope with the fire, which was extinguished in about twenty minutes. The rest of the steamers were not used, and they returned to their respective quarters. The origin of the outbreak has not been ascertained, but it is attributed to a naked kerosine oil lamp, kept burning in the shed. The damage is estimated at Rs. 250. The locality was pervaded with an unbearable stench arising out of the stagnant water on the side of the Clare Road, and Inspector Ellis, who was on duty there at the time, with his assistants, and the fire-brigade men, had an uphill task to perform.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following is the programme for to-day, the 24th inst., at 5-15 p.m., sharp :—

I.—Tent-pegging—horses.

II.—Tent-pegging—ponies.

III.—Aunt Sally Competition.—Teams of four to ride over a hurdle to a point, dismount in alternate half sections, each half section to knock two cocoanuts off posts (roll, bowl, or pitch), and return over hurdles. The section performing this feat in the shortest time to win. Ten seconds added for each horse that fails to negotiate either jump.

IV.—The Girton Stakes.—Gentleman to ride over a hurdle to a point where he will hand a list of questions to a lady. The lady to answer questions in writing, gentlemen to return over the hurdle. The first past the post with most correct answers to win.

V.—Polo Ball Race.—To hit a ball round a post and back through goal.

VI.—Pony Scurry.—To take place if there is time after the other events.

Entries for No. V. to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, or made on the list in the Gymkhana Pavilion, before midday, Wednesday. Remainder post entries.

THE NEW ZOROASTRIAN MARRIAGE BENEFIT FUND.

A NEW association called the New Zoroastrian Marriage Benefit Fund, which is open to bachelors, as well as girls, was recently started by a Parsee gentleman. The fund differs in many respects from the first fund of the like nature, which was started about three years back, and was open only to girls. The new fund was registered under the Indian Company's Act, on the 16th instant. About 2,200 persons have already joined it.

BORAH MUSJID LANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "A Resident of the Lane," does not seem to care what the residents in the Lane, now called the Borah Musjid Lane, may suffer, and what their complaints may be as long as there is an advantage to himself and the inmates of that house. Your correspondent (if he has been a resident in the same for some years) forgets that the old dilapidated house, which stood for upwards of half a century, and now bought over by the Municipality was only fourteen feet high in the rear; which was a source of allowing free air and light to the residents in the now called Borah Musjid Lane. "The set-back has been given in a small portion" (as your correspondent says) will certainly make it worse, considering the narrow width of the Lane. I wish this "Resident of the Lane" had been more liberal in his views, and thought of the grievance which is the cause of complaint of the old residents in that narrow and circuitous lane.

—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, July 23. J. H. M.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 5.

IT is rumoured that Lord George Hamilton contemplates "revising" the decision of his predecessor at the India Office regarding the question of cotton duties. What effect this rumour may have upon the election returns in Lancashire I will not venture to predict, but there is good reason to believe that the Liberal party will suffer severely at the polls in the County Palantine for having agreed to the earnest request of Lord Elgin and his Councillors to permit the import duty to apply to cotton goods. On Wednesday an adjourned meeting of the Indian Import Duties Committee was held in this city. As I stated last week, it had been decided at a previous meeting to send a statement to all candidates for Parliament explaining the views of Lancashire on the question of the import duties, and a draft of a manifesto which is to be sent to the new Secretary of State for India was submitted to the meeting. Mr. J. Whittaker, of Rishton, prepared the draft, which is intended to answer the various points raised by Mr. Fowler at the interview which Lancashire manufacturers had with him. It was resolved to have the draft printed and submitted to a meeting of the Joint Committee of representatives to be held to-day.

Among the merchants of Cottonopolis considerable disappointment has been expressed, because the Eastern markets have not responded to the recent speculative movements in the trade by purchasing at the enhanced values. But as a well informed correspondent of a trade paper points out, it must be obvious on reflection that it was impossible for Eastern markets to raise themselves so quickly to such a level of prices, especially in the absence of any corresponding improvement in silver and exchange. The tendency, therefore, at present is one of most needless but natural disappointment, the inevitable result of too hasty conclusions as to the Eastern demand, and this disappointment seems likely to lead to further mistakes, for when Manchester and Liverpool become despondent Eastern markets will just be entering upon the business which has now become possible, but which, with cotton marking a penny advance and Manchester pretensions as to price based on this advance in cotton, was absolutely impossible for India and China in the absence of assistance from silver and exchange, as already remarked. That cotton must and will advance again in the autumn, if not sooner, is inevitable in the face of the financial and economic conditions, which are far too powerful for produce of any kind to remain at depressed prices ; and that 3½d. is a depressed price for cotton is beyond dispute. The rising tide of general revival is not less strong now in its steady but sure advance than it was three months ago, and though markets may, and will, so often run ahead of the stream, only once more to come back to the main current, the latter is in stronger evidence than ever, and will not be denied or stayed. Whatever the growing crop may be, we know it will be fully 10 per cent. smaller than last (some authorities put it at 25 per cent.), and that we are not now dealing with America in a shattered and crippled state, a forced seller of her produce at any price a distressed trade can afford to pay, but a country rapidly recovering financially and commercially from the severest crisis of her history, and producing a cotton crop of possibly 20 per cent. below last, and a wheat crop still smaller in proportion to last year. In the past season the cotton brokers had to contend against—(1) Trade all the world over acutely depressed ; (2) a great Eastern war ; (3) America suffering the severest financial crisis in her history, and producing a phenomenal crop of cotton and wheat, to say nothing of the cotton-crop estimate of ten and a quarter millions as an exaggerated depressing factor ; (4) silver demoralised ; (5) average price of cotton for year 1894 3½d. (about). This season they have on their side—(1) Trade all the world over steadily reviving ; (2) Eastern war over ; (3) expanding trade in China and Japan ; (4) silver once again stable and somewhat higher ; (5) general revival of confidence and trade in America, in Argentina and all South American States ; (6) a phenomenal glut of gold and idle capital begging employment, with a tendency still strongly in the same direction ; (7) cotton crop 10 per cent., possibly 25 per cent. smaller than last, and wheat crop (American) still smaller ; (8) average price of cotton same as last year. The prospects for trade are therefore decidedly encouraging.

In the past half-year the monetary conditions have been, I need scarcely say, very adverse to the banks, and a reduction in dividends seemed inevitable. Yesterday we referred to the decline in the City Bank's dividend, and to-day two other instances are to hand. The directors of the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended June 30, carrying forward about £42,000, while a year ago the dividend was at the rate of 11 per cent., with £53,000 forward. Also the directors of the Union Bank of London, Limited, have declared a dividend for the half-year equal to 9 per cent. per annum, carrying forward about £8,000 to next account, as against 10 per cent., with £6,700 carried forward, in 1894. If the metropolitan banks continue much longer on the down grade their dividends will soon be not much if any more than half of what they were a little over a decade ago. On the other hand, the country banks, and those London banks which have cultivated provincial connexions have for the most part maintained their dividends fairly well. The contrast is at once striking and suggestive. It is rather surprising to observe that the National Discount Company—the greatest undertaking of the kind of the City—continues to do well, the directors paying 11 per cent. for the past half-year, or the same as in 1894.

The Customs authorities have just issued their "Annual Statement" for 1894 of the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions. This volume, which contains the fullest details of our external trade, consists of 459 foolscap pages of tables showing under numerous heads the quantities and values of all classes of merchandise imported and exported, together with the countries of origin and destination, the particulars of the transit trade being stated separately. The book must not be confounded with the "Statistical Abstract" which, though also very full of particulars, is, as its name implies, merely a selection of figures from the larger volume, and covers a period of fifteen years back. Even in the "Annual Statement," however, the first 44 pages are occupied with abstract tables of imports and exports in each of the past five years from and to every foreign country and British possession. A valuable feature in this part of the book is a statement of the inward and outward trade of each port in the United Kingdom separately. From these we quoted some interesting comparative figures relating to the port of Manchester on Saturday. Some additions have been made in the present issue to the detailed statement of imports in 1894. A new item is that of iron and steel tyres and axles, of which 65,675 cwt., valued at £37,982 were received, chiefly from Belgium. Another is that of fresh milk and cream, of which the imports were 161,633 gallons, valued at £21,371 coming almost entirely from Sweeden and Holland. A further new item gives the quantity and value of glass bottles imported—viz., 821,795 gross, worth £425,955, more than half of which came from Germany, the rest from France, Sweden, Holland, and other countries. The last new particular is that of rabbit skins. Of these 30,985,426 were received in 1894, of which the value is put down at £226,219. Nearly the whole of these were imported from Australia, comparatively trifling quantities being entered as from Belgium, France, and Germany.

The secretary of the Tokio Statistical Society has supplied to the press the following figures showing the extent and production of and employment in the cotton mills of Japan down to the end of 1894 :—

Spindles.		Yarn produced. lbs.		Operatives. Male.		Female.
1890...	—	42,771,566		—		—
1891...	—	61,082,513		—		—
1892...	344,563	81,405,753		5,784		17,010
1893...	381,781	88,849,333		6,194		19,284
1894...	476,123	121,832,400		8,129		26,924

In 1892 the number of mills was 35, and the average number of spindles per mill 9,845. In 1894 there were 45 mills, the average being 10,580 spindles per mill. It will be seen, therefore, that the average size of the mills is gradually increasing. A further point of interest is that the proportion of females is growing faster than that of male operatives. The production of yarn per spindle in 1892 was 245lb. per annum, and in 1894 255lb. The *Chronicle* has been unable to obtain returns of the quantity of raw cotton grown in Japan during 1894. The production in 1892 was, however, 104,873,500lb., against 109,839,400lb. in 1891 and 190,837,900lb. in 1887. The lessened yield of native cotton is thus one reason for the increasing import of raw cotton into Japan from India, the other being, of course, the enlarged demand for supplying the rapidly growing number of spindles shown in the foregoing table.

There are confident anticipations that the Morgan and Belmont Syndicate which undertook the financing of the last issue of American Government bonds will complete its contract at an earlier date than was originally proposed. According to the contract, the American Government agreed to purchase 3,500,000 ounces of standard United States gold coin, to be paid for in the Government 4 per cents, deliverable in return for said coin from time to time received ; and the contracting bankers agreed to sell the said gold and to deliver the whole of it at some sub-treasury or legal depository of the United States, and likewise to obtain in and ship from Europe at least half of the 3,500,000 ounces at the rate of 300,000 ounces per month, unless they should elect to ship it faster. The last stipulation would, if adhered to, indicate August 8 as the date for the fulfilment of the contract, but the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, from which we quote the above summary, has received information from one of the participating bankers which indicates that the settlement will not be later than July 15. The settlement will be of interest, as the exact gold position of the American Treasury will no longer be a matter of doubt, and the bank returns will no longer be disturbed and made unintelligible by the irregularities introduced through the Syndicate operations. "In closing up the bond purchase," remarks the New York paper, "there is only one point that could lead to any discussion on the part of the public. We refer to the relations which the Syndicate have held since February with reference to the matter of gold exports and rates of foreign exchange. A natural inquiry at such a juncture would be : Will that relationship cease when the gold has been deposited and all the bonds delivered ? We may presume that it will not suffer any material modification because of this settlement. The services rendered in these matters have never been a legal requirement, or in any manner a condition of the contract which could have been enforced. The subscribing bankers only stated that so far as it lay in their power they would exert all their influence and make all legitimate efforts to protect the Treasury against the withdrawals of gold. We presume it is anticipated that no action of a special character will hereafter be needed, the normal conditions as to the movement of capital having been restored. Assuming this condition to continue, with the middle of July our new crops of wheat and cotton will begin to move, or at least to furnish exchange to be covered later on with cotton and produce drafts."

The contracts for new tonnage entered into during June by Scotch shipbuilders were less considerable altogether than those recorded in May, which were unusually large. The quantity is estimated, however, at about 20,000 tons. On the Clyde the shipyards are now, or will shortly be, more fully employed than they have been for a considerable time past. The launchings last month in all Scotland reached 45,525 tons, against 55,249 tons in May and 40,714 tons in June last year. The returns for the last six months show that the aggregate capacity of the vessels put into the water in the first half of the present year exceeds that of any corresponding period since 1890, except in 1892. The following table gives separately the tonnage launched in Scotland and on the Clyde during the the first six months of this and each of the previous five years :—

	Clyde. Tons.	Scotland. Tons.
1890	176,295	203,075
1891	197,646	190,999
1892	182,898	210,884
1893	118,693	132,691
1894	160,283	183,488
1895	175,613	191,890

The history of the Lebong Tea Company is an example of the fact that good management may even turn a bad bargain into a good one in the end. The Company was founded as far back as 1862, and was one of the latest of a group of companies formed about that time. Soon afterwards a crisis occurred in their affairs, and it was then found that the Lebong Tea Company had paid an enormous price for lands much of which were unsuitable for tea growing. At this time the prospect for it was exceedingly doubtful, but, fortunately by taking over debenture debt of another company,—which debentures were soon repaid out of revenue,—a large are a of good ground was obtained, which permitted the abandonment of 432 acres of tea the cultivation of which was hopeless. In the meantime, the vendor, by not fulfilling his engagements, had had to sacrifice some of his shares, and, through failure to pay up calls, other shares were forfeited, so that the inordinate capital of the Company was reduced to £82,070. Then the sale of some waste lands, and a large estate called Punkabaree, about 1874, brought in some £29,500 in cash ; and and this money was retained in India to develop the properties, which sorely needed this, as but 610 acres of bearing tea were left to pay dividends upon the £82,070 of capital. With plenty of working capital, and by judicious purchases of fresh lands, only obtained in this (the Darjeeling) district with great difficulty owing to the reluctance of the Bengal Government to make fresh grants of land, the bearing area was increased, until by 1883 the mature acreage had run up to 780 acres. Profits, too, had, of course, grown in the time, so that £8,153 net was earned in that year, and the Board was able to distribute a 9 per cent. dividend. About this time the need for improved buildings and machinery became very apparent, and for some years about £2,500 per annum was spent in this direction. New and greatly improved machinery was purchased, most of the buildings were rebuilt or renovated, and a large expenditure upon permanent coolie lines was undertaken. An ample supply of water was also brought from a distance of several miles, and this led to a great improvement in the health of the coolies,—a matter of no small importance upon tea estates. This large expenditure led to an all-round improvement in the quality of tea produced, and the working capacity of the estate. The special outlay may now be said to be over, for during the last few years the sums so spent have been small, and the allowance out of revenue for depreciation has been greater than the additions to the value of the block. In 1892, therefore, the Board determined to distribute some of the redundand working capital. This money had been lying on deposit at Eastern banks, but as the Company was paying a higher rate in dividends than the interest received, it was the best course to pursue. Accordingly, £2 per share was returned to the shareholders, bringing down the capital to £65,656. The Company had an exceptional mishap in 1888 through losses amounting to about £4,000, owing to defalcations by its secretary. This swept away the whole of the reserve, but since then the fund has been brought up to £7,000. The usual accidents, such as fires, etc., have befallen it, while for fifteen years it has been fighting the red spider plague, which is unusually troublesome in this district. By the use of large quantities of sulphur, at a heavy expense, the ravages of this destructive insect have been brought within bounds. The Company has now grown into a solid concern, and the results of the working during the past ten years are very satisfactory.

The question of light railways has been the subject of investigation by a Government Technical Committee in Cape Colony, and it appears that a report has been issued which is not favourable to the abandonment of the Cape standard gauge of 3ft feet. It is admitted that narrow-gauge lines (2ft. or 2ft. 6in.) capable of dealing with a fairly heavy traffic may be built. But it is added that there is nothing in the conditions of the Cape Colony or in the conditions of ordinary railway construction to warrant the idea that lines of two or two and a-half feet gauge would prove more economical than lines of the standard gauge. The report quotes from the report of the Royal Commission on Irish Public Works which sat in 1888 as follows :—"We are persuaded that if the outlay which is required on a narrow-gauge line to provide for extra rolling stock, repairing shops, transhipping sheds, and cranes be deducted from the additional first cost of constructing the same line on the standard gauge, the excess will disappear or be very largely reduced." It is pointed out, however, that as regards possibilities of traffic no fair comparison can be drawn between lines constructed in thickly populated countries in Europe, such as Belgium, and in the sparsely populated rural districts in South Africa.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A REPORT from Sukkur says a daring dacoity took place about three miles from Badani on the Jacobabad road between 9 and 11 on Thursday night. The postal sowar conveying the mail bag from Badani to Jacobabad was set upon by three Bilooch dacoits ; one laid hold of his bridle, the second threw a bag of sand at the sowar's head, and while he was wiping his eyes he was cut down by the third dacoit with his own sword, wounded seriously and left for dead. The dacoits then made away with the mail bag, which contained, among other things, about Rs. 500 in cash (which the Badani Post Office was sending to the Jacobabad Post Office for custody and deposit) and currency notes. The dacoits also took away the sword and the mare, but the latter returned to Badani on Friday morning as it had a colt behind, and the dacoits probably thought possession of it would lead to their detection.

SINCE last week, says a Calcutta paper, the pigeon shooting question has assumed another aspect. Letters which passed between the S. P. C. A. and Messrs. Manton & Co., the Secretaries of the Calcutta Gun Club, have been published, and people are asking if the Society intends to institute proceedings against the members of the Gun Club. Numerous letters have appeared in the local dailies, but it is somewhat remarkable that, without exception, they have all been written in strong terms against the sport. Not a single advocate of pigeon shooting has come forward. As far as the controversy has yet gone—if a one-sided discussion can be so termed—it would appear that public opinion is more in favour of the position taken up by the S. P. C. A.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 13th July, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 83,675, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,36,485, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 350, making altogether Rs. 220,510 (includes K. G. F. Ry., Rs. 3,634), or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 259-6-9. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 1,92,172-6-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 228-12-5.

A MOVEMENT is in progress among the leading native gentlemen of the Punjab to send a congratulatory letter to Mr. M. M. Bhownagree, C.I.E., on his election to Parliament.

THE Punjab Government has now passed orders, it is understood, in regard to the several concessions asked for by the Dalhousie Municipality, in the matter of the loan granted to them for the construction of water works. The request that the rate of interest charged on the loan be reduced from five to four per cent. has been negatived ; but sanction has been accorded to the date fixed for the payment of the annual instalment being changed from the 15th of July to the 15th of September in each year. The Lieutenant-Governor has further decided that it is unnecessary that the annual instalment should be recalculated with reference to the fact that a smaller loan was taken than that originally applied for and sanctioned. Indeed the Municipal Committee preferred to pay the larger instalment so as to clear off the loan in less than 25 years.

A DIPLOMATIC controversy seems impending, a Paris correspondent says, which may open up the whole question of the Danish Duchies. Russia argues that in annexing these Duchies Prussia accepted with them all the charges to which they were subject. One was that all Danish sea waters would be open to the ships of the whole world. Denmark made this stipulation in 1858, when in return for a sum of money she renounced the toll duties paid by vessels passing through the Sound. It is further argued that both ends of the Ship Canal are in Danish waters, or what were counted as such in 1857. Besides, the Emperors Paul and Nicholas never wholly relinquished their sovereign rights to the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, they only ceded them to Christian VII, and Christian IX. of Denmark and their heirs male. Their rights have lain dormant, but are not extinct. The creation of the Ship Canal is held at St. Petersburg and in Paris to have afforded the Czar just grounds for coming forward as heir in remainder to the Duchies. Alexander II. by his silence gave a sort of consent to the treaty which deprived Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein, but he never contemplated their being turned to a strategical purpose against Russia. Of course France will work for the assimilation of the Canal to the Sound and for its neutralisation.

SIGNOR LUIGI MANCINELLI, the Covent Garden conductor, has just had produced at the Teatro Nazionale, Rome, a work entitled "Tizianello." The piece is from the pen of Erik Lumbroso, but Signor Mancinelli is responsible for the music. The performance under Signor Vitale is said to have been an extremely successful one, and the orchestral prelude and Berceuse sung by Mille. Pasini were encored.

AN Odessa correspondent writes that the inauguration of the North Sea and Baltic Canal has reawakened a long slumbering Russian project for connecting the Black Sea with the eastern coast by means of a canal connecting the Dnieper with the Dvina. The starting point from the Dvina side would be Vitebsk, and from the Dnieper the canal would start at Orscha. The Ministerial Department of Roads and Waterways has been commanded to elaborate a plan for the construction of the Dnieper-Dvina canal, which will be submitted for the further consideration of the State Council.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOI, who has latterly not been enjoying his usual robust health, will shortly go to Piatigorsk, in the Caucasus, for a couple of months' recuperation.

AMONG the various interchanges of courtesy which mark the Franco-Russian alliance, there is one which will interest our readers, both naval and military. M. Nicolas Wetzel, Mayor of Sebastopol, addressed a letter to Admiral Besnard last month, in which, referring to the feeling of amity between the two countries rising out of the visit of the Russian Squadron to Toulon in 1893, he recalled how the inhabitants of Sebastopol and the troops of the garrison there assembled in the French cemetery on All Souls' Day in that year, and, during the celebration of divine service, raised their prayers for the souls of the French soldiers who fell during the siege of the fortress. They felt it necessary, he said, to testify, openly that the event of 1854-55 had for them no other result than to perpetuate in their minds the highest admiration and fullest sympathy for their late adversaries. Upon that occasion wreaths of flowers were placed upon the graves of the Frenchmen, then our allies, but these, said M. Wetzel, were perishable, and the ladies of Sebastopol, desirous to perpetuate the spontaneous act of 1893, had accordingly subscribed for a silver wreath, which had been placed upon the principal monument. Of this memorial the mayor sent a photograph to the Minister of Marine, saying of it that it is modest as to intrinsic value, but is not without a certain moral worth.

"I AM informed privately" (writes a Vienna correspondent) "that the plot against the Sultan is connected with the bloodshed in Jeddah. A number of ulemas in this city and in Mecca wrote to their colleagues in Constantinople complaining that the Khalif not only took no notice that Christians were settling in the holy province, but that even the faithful were punished, and even executed, when they avenged their wrongs upon the Christians. The ulemas thought that matters might be mended if a son of the deceased Sultan Abdul Aziz came upon the throne. These letters were communicated to the softas, who resolved to obtain admission to the Yildiz Kiosk at night and to liberate the Sultan Murad, who is kept a prisoner there. They hoped that when the palace guard saw this Sultan they would submit, and Sultan Hamid would easily be made a prisoner. The price Sultan Murad would have to pay for his liberation was to renounce the throne in favour of his cousin Jussef Izzedin, son of the Sultan Abdul Aziz. As they required some comrades versed in arms, the softas and ulemas took the pupils of the military school of Pancaldi into their confidence, as these can easily obtain access to the Yildiz Kiosk. The military youths were to have disarmed the guards outside Murad's apartments, and the softas would have freed him. Everything was to have been done at night, so that Sultan Hamid would have been dethroned exactly like his uncle Abdul Aziz before him.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LATEST RETURNS.

THE following is a complete list of the election results up to last evening :—

Constituency.	Elected.	Party	1892.	1886.	1885.
Aberdeen, N ...	...*Dr Hunter... ...	...L	L	L	L
,, S ...	...*Rt Hon J Bryce ...	...L	L	L	L
Antrim, E	...*Capt McAlmont...	...C	C	C	C
,, (Mid) ..	{*Dr Barton... ... {*Hon R T O'Neill..	...C ...C	C	C	C
,, S	...*Mr Macartney ...	...C	C	C	C
Armagh, N ..	...*Col Saunderson...	...C	C	C	C
Ashton-under-Lyne	...Mr Whiteley ...	...C	C	C	C
Aston Manor ...	...*Capt G Hutchinsson	...C	C	C	C
Ayrshire, S ...	...Mr Orr Erving ...	...C	L	U	L
Banff	...*Sir W Wedderburn	...L	L	L	L
Barnstaple.. ...	...Sir W Gull.. ...	...U	L	U	L
Barrow	...*Mr C W Cayzer...	...C	C	U	L
Bath	{*Col Murray ... {*Mr Wodehouse...	...C ...U	C	U	C L
Battersea	...*Mr J Burns ...	...L	L	L	L
Bedford	...Mr G Pymm ...	...C	L	L	L
,, (Biggleswade)	...Lord A Compton	...U	L	C	L
Belfast, E	...*Mr G W Wolff ...	...C	C	C	L
,, N	...*Sir E Harland ...	...C	C	C	C
,, S	...Mr W Johnston ...	...U	C	C	C
,, W	...*Mr Arnold Foster	...U	U	L	L
Berks (Wokingham)	...*Sir G Russell ..	...C	C	C	C
Bethnal Green, N E	...Mr Bhownagree...	...C	L	L	L
,, S W	...*Mr Pickersgill ...	...L	L	L	L
Birkenhead... ..	...*Mr E Lees ...	...C	C	C	C
Birmingham.(Bordesley)	*Mr J Collings ..	...U	U	U	L
,, Edgbstn..	...*Mr G Dixon ...	...U	U	U	L
,, C ...	...*Mr Parkes ...	...U	U	U	L
,, E ...	...*Mr Stone	...C	C	C	C
,, N ...	...*Mr W Kenrick ...	...U	U	U	L
,, S ...	...*Mr J P Williams	...U	U	U	L
,, W ..	..*Rt Hon J Chamberlain.	U	U	U	L
Blackburn	{*Mr W H Hornby {*Mr Coddington ...	...C ...C	C	C	C L
Blackpool	...*Sir M W Ridley	...C	C	C	C
Bolton	{*Hon H S Cross ... {Mr E Harwood ...	...C ...L	C	C	C
Boston	...Mr Garfit	...U	L	C	L
Bootle	...*Col Sandys ...	...C	C	C	C
Bradford, C ...	...Mr Wanklyn ...	...U	L	L	L
,, E ...	...Mr H B Reed ...	...C	L	C	L
,, W ...	...Mr Flower ..	...C	L	L	L
Brighton	{Mr Bruce-Wentworth {*Mr G W E Loder	...C ...C	C	C	C
Bristol E	...*Sir W H Wills ...	...L	L	L	L
,, N	...Mr R L Fry ...	...U	L	U	L
,, S	...*Sir E S Hill ...	...C	C	C	L
,, W	..*Lord Carmarthen	...C	C	C	C
Brixton	...*Mr W Hicks Beach	...C	C	C	C
Bucks (Aylesbury)	...Baron Rothschild	...U	U	U	L
,, (Buckingham)	...Mr W Carlisle ...	...C	L	C

Constituency.	Elected.	Party.	1892.	1893.	1895.
Glamorganshire(Rhondda)	*Mr W Abraham	L	L	L	L
,, (Mid)	*Mr S T Evans	L	L	L	L
,, S	Hon W Quin	U	L	L	L
Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities	*Mr J A Campbell	C	C	C	C
Glasgow (Blackfriars)	*Mr Provand	L	L	L	L
,, (Bridgeton)	*Rt Hon G O Trevelyan	L	L	L	L
,, (Camlachie)	*Mr A Cross	U	L	L	L
,, (Central)	*Mr J G Baird	C	C	C	C
Glasgow (College)	Sir J S Maxwell	U	L	L	L
,, (St Rollox)	Mr F Begg	U	L	U	L
,, (Tradeston)	*Mr A C Corbett	U	U	L	L
Gloucester	Mr C J Monk	U	L	L	L
,, (Cirencester)	Hon A H Bathurst	U	L	L	L
,, (Forest of Dean)	*Sir C Dilke	L	L	L	L
,, (Stroud)	Mr C Cripps	C	L	C	L
Grantham	*Mr H Lopes	C	C	C	L
Gravesend	*Mr J D Palmer	C	C	C	C
Great Yarmouth	Sir J Colomb	C	L	C	C
Greenock	*Sir T Sutherland	U	U	U	L
Greenwich	Lord H Cecil	C	C	C	C
Grimsby	Mr Doughty	L	L	U	L
Grinstead, E	Mr G Goschen	C	C	C	C
Guildford	*Hon W Brodrick	C	C	C	C
Hackney, N	Mr Bousfield	C	C	C	C
,, C	*Sir A Sosble	C	C	C	C
,, S	Mr T Robertson	U	L	L	L
Haggerston	*Mr J Lowles	U	L	L	L
Halifax	Mr Arnold	U	L	L	L
Hanamersmith	*Gen Goldsworthy	C	C	C	C
Hampshire (Andover)	*Mr W Beach	C	C	C	C
,, (Basingstoke)	*Mr A Jeffreys	C	C	C	C
,, (Fareham)	*Sir F Fitzwygram	C	C	C	C
,, (New Forest)	*Hon J S Montagu	C	C	C	C
,, (Petersfield)	*Mr W Wickham	C	C	U	L
Hampstead	*Mr Hoare	C	C	C	C
Hanley	*Mr Woodall	L	L	L	L
Harrow	*Mr W Ambrose	C	C	C	C
Hartlepools	Ald T Richardson	U	L	U	L
Hastings	Mr Shadwell	U	C	C	L
Hawick Burghs	*Mr T Shaw	L	L	L	L
Hereford	*Mr R Cooke	C	C	C	L
,, (Ross)	*Mr M Biddulph	U	U	U	L
Hertfordshire (Hitchin)	*Mr G B Hudson	C	C	C	C
,, (St Albans)	*Mr V Gibbs	C	C	C	C
,, (Watford)	*Mr T F Halsey	C	C	C	C
Holborn	*Sir C Hall	C	C	C	C
Hoxton	*Prof Stuart	L	L	L	L
Huddersfield	Mr Woodhouse	L	C	L	L
Hull, C	*Sir H S King	C	C	C	C
,, E	Mr Fairbank	C	L	C	C
,, W	*Mr C H Wilson	L	L	L	L
Hythe	*Sir B Edwards	U	U	U	L
Inverness Group	Mr Finlay	U	L	C	C
Ipswich	Sir C Dalrymple Mr Goddard	C L	C C	C C	C C
Isle of Wight	*Sir R Webster	C	C	C	C
Islington, N	*Mr Bartley	C	C	C	C
,, W	*Mr T Lough	L	L	U	L
Kennington	*Mr F Cook	U	L	C	C
Kensington, N	Mr W H Sharpe	C	L	C	C
,, S	*Sir A Borthwick	C	C	C	C
Kent (Faversham)	Mr F G Barnes	C	C	C	C
,, (Ashford)	*Mr L Hardy	C	C	C	C
,, (Dartford)	*Sir W. Hart-Dyke	C	C	C	C
,, (Isle of Thanet)	*Rt Hon J Lowther	C	C	C	C
,, (Medway)	*Col Warde	C	C	C	C
,, (Sevenoaks)	*Mr H W Foster	C	C	C	C
,, (St Augustine's)	Rt Hon Akers Douglas	C	C	C	C
Kerry, E	*Mr M Davitt	P	P	N	N
,, S	*Mr D Kilbride	A	P	A	P
,, W	*Sir T Esmonde	A	P	A	P
Kidderminster	*Mr A F Godson	C	C	C	L
Kildare, S	*Mr M J Minch	A	P	A	P
Kilkenny, City	Mr P O'Brien	P	A	P	N
,, N	Mr P McDermott Mr Engledon	A A	P P	N N	N N
,, S	*Mr S Morris	A	P	A	P
Kincardineshire	*Mr J W Crombie	L	L	L	L
King's County (Birr)	*Mr B C Molloy	A	P	A	P
,, Lynn	*Mr T G Bowles	C	C	C	L
Lambeth	Mr H M Stanley	U	L	C	C
Lancashire (Accrington)	*Mr J L Lecse	L	L	C	C
,, (Chorley)	Lord Balcarres	C	C	C	C
,, (Eccles)	*Mr. O L. Clare	U	L	C	C
,, (Gorton)	Mr E Hatch	C	L	L	L
,, (Heywood)	Mr G Kemp	U	L	L	L
,, (Ince)	Col Blundell	C	L	C	L
,, (Middleton)	Mr T Fielden	C	L	C	C
,, (Newton)	*Hon T W Legh	C	C	C	C
,, (Ormskirk)	Rt Hon A B Forwood	C	C	C	C
,, (Prestwich)	Mr F Cawley	L	C	C	C
,, (Radcliffe)	Mr J J Mellor	C	L	L	L
,, (Rossendale)	*Mr J H Maden	L	L	L	L
,, (Stretford)	*Mr Maclure	C	C	L	L
,, C	*Mr G W Balfour	C	C	C	C
,, E	*Mr T R Lenty	L	L	L	C
,, N	Rt Hon W L Jackson	C	C	C	C
,, S	*Mr J W Walton	L	L	L	L
,, W	*Mr H Gladstone	L	L	L	L
Lancaster	Col Foster	U	L	L	C
Leicester	*Mr H Broadhurst *Mr W Hazell	L L	L L	L U	L L
Leicestershire (Melton)	Lord E Manners	C	C	C	C
Leitrim (North)	*Mr P McHugh	A	P	A	P
,, (South)	*Mr J Tully	A	P	A	P
Leominster	*Mr J Rankin	C	C	L	L
Lewisham	*Mr J Penn	C	C	C	C
Limerick City	Mr J Daly	A	P	A	N
,, County, W	*Mr M Austin	A	P	A	N
,, E	*Mr J Finucane	A	P	A	N
Lincolnshire	Mr C H Seely	U	L	C	C
,, (Sleaford	*Rt Hon H Chaplin	C	C	C	C
,, (Horncastle)	*Lord D'Eresby	C	C	C	C
Linlithgow	Mr A Ure	L	L	L	L
Liverpool (Abercromby)	*M W Lawrence	C	C	C	C
,, (East Toxteth)	*Baron De Worms	C	C	C	C
,, (Everton)	*Mr Willox	C	C	C	C
,, (Exchange)	Mr C Bigham	C	L	L	L
,, (Kirkdale)	*Sir G Baden-Powell	C	C	C	C
,, (Scotland)	*T P O'Connor	A	P	A	P
,, (Walton)	*Mr J H Stock	C	C	C	C
,, (West Derby)	*Col Long	C	C	C	C
,, (W Toxteth)	*Mr R P Houston	C	C	C	C
London City	Sir G Hanson Mr Gibbs	C C	C C	C C	C C
,, University	*Sir J Lubbock	U	U	C	L
Londonderry City	Mr V Knox	A	P	C	C
Longford, N	*Mr J M'Carthy	A	P	A	P
,, S	Hon E Blake	A	P	A	P
Louth, N	*Mr T Healy	A	P	A	P
Lowestoft	*Mr H S Foster	C	C	C	C
Maidstone	*Mr Hunt	C	C	C	C
Manchester, E	*Rt Hon A J Balfour	C	C	C	C
,, N	*Mr C E Schwann	L	L	L	L
,, N E	*Sir J Fergusson	C	C	C	C
,, N. W	*Sir W H Houldsworth	C	C	C	C
,, S	Lord Lorne	U	L	L	L
,, S W	Mr W Galloway	U	L	L	L
Marylebone, E	*Mr E Boulnois	C	C	C	C
,, W	Sir H Farquhar	C	C	C	C
Mayo, E	*Mr J Dillon	A	P	A	N
Meath, S	*Mr Tuite	A	P	A	N
Merthyr Tydvil	*Mr J P Morgan *Mr D A Thomas	L L	L L	L L	L L
Middlesbrough	*Mr J H Wilson (Labour)	L	L	L	L
Middlesex (Brentford)	*Mr J Bigwood	C	C	C	C
,, (Enfield)	Capt Bowles	C	C	C	C
,, (Hornsey)	*Mr H C Stephens	C	C	C	C
,, (Uxbridge)	*Sir F Dixon-Hartland	C	C	C	C
Monmouth (Dist)	*Mr J Spicer	L	L	C	L
Monmouthshire, N	Mr R McKenna	L	L	L	L
,, S	*Hon F Morgan	C	C	C	C
Montgomery (Dist)	*Sir P Pryce Jones	C	C	L	C
Morpeth	*Mr T Burt (Labour)	L	L	L	L
Newark	Hon H Finch Hatton	C	C	C	C
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Mr C P Hamond Mr Cruddas (Lab)	C L	C L	L L	L L
Newcastle-under-Lyme	*Mr W Allen	L	L	U	L
Newington, W	*Capt C Norton	L	L	C	C
Newry	*Mr P Carvill	A	P	A	N
Norfolk, E	*Mr E J Price	L	L	C	C
,, S	*Mr J Taylor	U	U	U	L
Northampton	Mr H Labouchere Mr Drucker	L U	L L	L L	L L
,, N	Mr Monckton	C	C	C	C
Northamptonshire (Mid)	Mr J Pender	C	L	L	L
Northumberland(Tyneside)	*Mr J A Pease	L	L	L	L
,, (Wansbeck)	*Mr C Fenwick	L	L	L	L
Norwich	*Mr S Hoare Sir H Bullard	C U	C L	C L	C L
Norwood	*Mr C E Tritton	C	C	C	C
Nottingham, E	Mr E Bond	U	L	L	L
,, S	Lord H Bentinck	C	C	C	C
Notts (Bassetlaw)	*Sir F Milner	C	C	C	C
,,	Mr Aschroft Mr Oswald	U U	L L	L C	L C
Oldham	*Member of late Parliament.				

Constituency.	Elected.	Party.	1892.	1893.	1895.
Oswestry	*Mr S Leighton	C	C	C	C
Oxford	*Visct Valentia	C	C	C	C
,, University	Sir J Mowbray *Mr J Talbot	C C	C C	C C	C C
,, (Woodstock)	Mr G H Morrell	C	L	U	L
Paddington N	*Mr J Aird	C	C	C	C
,, S	*Mr Fardell	C	C	C	C
Paisley	*Mr W Dunn	L	L	L	L
Pembroke (Dist)	Genl Lanrie	C	L	L	L
Pembrokeshire	*Mr W R M Davies	L	L	L	L
Penrith	*Mr J W Lowther	C	C	C	L
Perth	Mr R Wallace	L	C	L	L
,, W	*Sir D Currie	U	U	U	L
Perthshire, E	*Sir J G S Kinloch	L	L	L	L
Peterborough	Mr R Purvis	U	L	C	C
Plymouth	*Sir E. Clarke Mr C Harrison	C L	C C	C C	C C
Pontefract	*Mr T W Nussey	L	C	C	C
Portsmouth	*Mr J Baker *Mr W O Clough	L L	L L	U C	L C
Preston	Hon T Hanbury *Mr Tomlinson	C C	C C	C C	C C
Queen's County (Leix)	Dr McDonell	A	P	A	P
Reading	Mr C T Murdoch	U	L	C	C
Renfrewshire, E	*Mr Shaw-Stewart	C	C	C	L
Rochdale	Mr C M Royds	C	L	L	L
Rochester	*Lord Cranbourne	C	C	C	C
Roxburgh	Earl Dalkeith	C	L	U	L
Rutlandshire	Mr G H Finch	C	C	C	C
St Andrew's Burghs	Mr H T Anstruther	U	U	U	L
St Helens (Lancs)	*Mr H S Karr	C	C	C	C
St Ives	*Mr T B Bolitho	U	U	U	L
St Pancras, E	Mr B G Webster	C	C	C	C
,, N	Mr Moon	C	L	C	L
,, S	*Sir J Goldsmid	U	U	C	C
,, W	*Mr H R Graham	C	C	L	L
Salford, N	Mr Platt Higgins	U	L	C	C
,, S	*Sir H Howarth	C	C	C	C
Salisbury	*Mr E Hulse	C	C	C	C
Scarborough	Mr Rickett	L	C	L	C
Sheffield, (Attercliffe)	*Mr Langley	L	L	L	L
,, (Brightside)	Mr. Mundella	L	L	L	L
,, C	*Mr Howard Vincent	C	C	C	C
,, (Ecclesfall)	*Sir E Ashmead Bartlett	C	C	C	C
,, (Hallam)	*Mr Stuart Wortley	C	C	C	L
Shields, S	Mr Robson	L	L	L	L
Shropshire (Ludlow)	*Mr R J More	U	U	U	L
,, (Newport)	*Col Slaney	C	C	C	C
,, (Wellington)	*Mr A Brown	U	U	U	L
Sligo, S	*Mr T Curran	A	P	A	P
Somerset (Bridgewater)	*Mr E J Stanley	C	C	C	C
,, (Wellington)	*Sir A A Hood	C	C	C	C
Southampton	*Mr T Chamberlayne Sir J Simeon	C U	C L	C C	C C
Southport	*Hon G N Curzon	C	C	C	L
Southwark (Bermondsey)	Mr Lafone	C	L	C	C
,, (Rotherhide)	Mr Macdona	C	C	C	C
,, W	R K Causton	L	L	L	L
Staffs (Handsworth)	Sir H Meysey Thompson	U	U	U	L
,, (Kingswinford)	*Rt Hon A S Hill	L	C	C	C
,, (Lichfield)	Mr H C Fulford	L	U	L	L
,, (West)	*Mr A Harnar Bass	U	U	U	L
Stafford	*Mr C Shaw	L	L	C	L
Staleybridge	*Mr Sidebottom	C	C	C	C
Stirling Burghs	Rt Hon Campbell Bannerman	L	L	L	L
Stirlingshire	Mr J McKillop	U	L	L	L
Stockport	Mr G Whiteley Mr B V Melville	C U	L L	C C	C L
Stockton	Mr Samuel	L	C	L	L
Stoke-on-Trent	Mr Coghill	L	L	L	L
Strand	*Mr W D Smith	C	C	C	C
Sudbury	*Mr Quilter	U	U	U	L
Suffolk (Woodbridge)	*Capt Prettyman	C	L	C	L
,, (Stowmarket)	Mr Malcolm	U	L	C	C
Sunderland	Mr Doxford *Sir E T Gourley	U L	L L	L L	L L
Surrey (Chertsey)	*Mr C H Combe	C	C	C	C
,, (Epsom	*Mr Bucknill	C	C	C	C
,, (Reigate)	*Hon H Cubitt	C	C	C	C
,, (Wimbledon)	*Mr H C O Bonsor	C	C	C	C
Sussex (Chichester)	*Lord E Talbot	C	C	C	C
,, (Horsham)	*Mr J H Johnstone	C	C	C	C
,, (Lewes)	*Sir H Fletcher	C	C	C	C
,, (Rye)	*Col A Brookfield	C	C	C	C
Swansea	*Sir J Llewellyn	C	L	L	L
,, (Dist)	Mr Jones	U	L	L	L
T Hamlets(Bow&Bromley)	Hon L Holland	C	L	C	L
,, (Limehouse)	Mr Samuel	C	L	C	C
,, (Mile End)	*Mr S Charrington	C	C	C	C
,, (Poplar)	*Mr S Buxton	L	L	L	L
,, (Stepney)	Mr S W Isaacson	C	C	C	L
,, (St George's)	Mr H Marks	L	L	C	L
,, (Whitechapel)	*Sir S Montagu	L	L	L	L
Tamworth	*Mr P A Muntz	C	C	C	C
Tewkesbury	*Sir J E Dorrington	C	C	C	C
Tipperary, E	*Mr T J Condon	A	P	A	P
,, N	Mr P O'Brien	A	P	A	P
,, S	*Mr F Mandeville	A	P	A	P
,, (Mid)	*Mr F Hogan	A	P	A	P
Tiverton	*Sir W H Walrond	C	C	C	C
Tullamore	*Dr Fox	A	P	A	P
Tunbridge	*Mr Boscawen	C	C	C	C
Tynemouth	*Mr R S Donkin	C	C	C	C
Tyrone (North)	Mr Hamphill	L	C	C	C
Wakefield	Lord Milton	C	C	C	C
Walsall	Mr S Gedge	C	C	L	L
Walworth	*Mr J Bailey	U	L	C	C
Wandsworth	Mr H Kimber	C	C	C	C
Warrington	*Mr R Pierpoint	C	C	C	C
Warwick	*Mr Lyttelton	U	U	U	L
Warwickshire (Nuneaton)	*Mr F A Newdigate	C	C	C	C
,, (Stratford)	*Col V Millward	C	C	L	C
Waterford (City)	*Mr J Redmond	A	P	A	P
,, E	*Mr P J Power	A	P	A	P
,, W	*Mr A Webb	A	P	A	P
Wednesbury	Mr Green	C	C	L	L
West Bromwich	*Mr J E Spencer	C	C	L	L
West Ham, N	Mr E Gray	U	L	L	L
,, S	Major Banes	C	L	C	C
West Haughton	*Lord Stanley	C	C	C	C
Westminster	*Mr Burdett Coutts	C	C	C	C
Westmorland (Appleby)	*Col McCalmont	C	C	C	C
,, (Kendal)	*Capt Bagot	C	C	C	C
Wexford, S	*Mr P Ffrench	A	P	A	P
Whitehaven	Mr Helder	U	L	C	C
Wicklow, W	*Mr J O'Connor	A	P	A	P
Wigan	*Sir F Powell	C	C	C	C
Wigtownshire	*Sir H Maxwell	C	C	C	C
Wilts (Cricklade)	Mr A Hopkinson	U	L	U	L
,, (Chippenham)	Sir J Poyndor	C	C	C	C
Winchester	*Mr Myers	C	C	C	C
Windsor	*Mr Barry	C	C	C	C
Wolverhampton, E	*Sir H Fowler	L	L	L	L
,, S	*Mr C P Villiers	C	U	U	L
,, W	*Sir A Hickman	C	C	U	L
Woolwich	*Col Hughes	C	C	C	C
Worcester	*Hon G Alsopp	C	C	C	C
,, E	*Mr A Chamberlain	U	U	C	C
Worcestershire (Bewdley)	*Mr A Baldwin	C	C	C	C
York	*Mr Butcher *Sir F Lockwood	C L	C L	L L	L L
Yorks (Barkston Ash)	*Col Gunter	C	C	C	C
,, (Barnsley)	Lord Compton	L	L	L	L
,, (Cleveland)	*Mr H F Pease	L	L	L	L
,, (Holmfirth)	*Mr H J Wilson	L	L	L	L
,, (Howdenshire)	*Col Wilson Todd	C	C	C	C
,, (Normanton)	*Mr B Pickard	L	L	L	L
,, (Rotherham)	*R A D Acland	L	L	L	L
,, (Shipley)	*Mr F Flannery	U	L	L	L
,, (Sowerby)	*Mr J W Mellor	L	L	L	L
,, (Thirsk)	*Mr J G Lawson	C	C	C	C
,, (Whitby)	*Mr E W Beckett	C	C	C	C

* Member of late Parliament.

PARTY GAINS.

Conservative seats gained	86
Liberal seats gained	18

STRENGTH OF PARTIES TO DATE.

Conservatives	353
Unionists	
Liberals	114
Parnellites	7
Anti-Parnellites	53
Labour	2

DR. JOACHIM, Herr Johannes Brahms, and Mr. D'Albert have promised to take part in a musical festival to be held at Meiningen from September 27 to 29. On the first day the Joachim Quartet will give a chamber concert, and in the evening Bach's St. Matthew's Passion will be performed in the Cathedral. Joachim and D'Albert will give a performance with orchestra in the theatre on the 28th, there will be a morning chamber concert on the 29th, and in the evening Beethoven's mass in D, the "Triumphlied" of Brahms, and one of Bach's cantatas will be performed.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 13th July 1895, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, Antony Bruandet, of Paris, in the Republic of France, Merchant, for Machine for the filling of cigarette paper tubes with tobacco; George Murray Collom, Engineer and Tea Planter, care of W. G. Forbes, Esq., H. M. Mint, Calcutta, for a cleaning apparatus for the "Acme" Tea Sorting Machine or other machines of the reciprocating class G. Wense Agra, Merchant, for Dall or Gram Mill; Charles Alfred Montgomery, Upper Subordinate, Railways, Madras, in British India, for a new water lift, to be called the "Empress;" Robert Jamieson Browne Electrical Engineer, at present Electrician to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, 16, Strand Road, Calcutta, in the Province of Bengal, East India, for punkha pulling or causing any such similar oscillating movement.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Albert Chester Ives, Journalist, of 3, Adelaide Street, London, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in and relating to billiard tables and the like. (Filed 1st July 1895:) James White-tone, of 1, Castalia Villas, Underhill Road, East Dulwhich, London, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in securing rails to metallic sleepers. (Filed 1st July 1895.) Etienne Williams Kuhn, of 42, Rue de Louvre, Paris, in the Republic of France, Engineer, for improvements in and apparatus for sterilizing liquids. (Filed 2nd July 1895:) Abraham Well, of 291, Hoxterstrasse and Wilhelm Prasse of Bahnhofstrasse, both of Steinheim, Westphalia, Germany, merchants, for improvements in apparatus for moulding tiles. (Filed 5th July 1895.)

The undermentioned design has been registered:—Edwin W. Fritchley, Assistant to Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, No., 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, for boundary railings.

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—J. F. Regan, Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, Burma Club Merchant Street, Rangoon, for making Regan's indelible seals and stamps and pads. (From 29th July 1895 to 28th July 1896); William James Sawyer, of Elmfield, Selhurst Road, South Norwood, in the country of Surrey, England, Gas Engineer, for an improved ink-stand. (From 23rd November 1895 to 22nd November 1899); Mr. H. Casebourne, Manager of the Madras Portland Cement Brick and Tile Works Washermanpett, Madras, for a process of manufacturing pipes, junctions, bends, etc., from dry of powdered Portland, Roman and other artificial and natural cements. (From 31st October 1898 to 30th October 1899.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—Mr. J. Bridges Lee's invention for an improved method of oxidising indigo. (Specification filed 7th April 1891); Mr. J. H. Stephen's invention for proding from the impact of wave-breakers and billows of the sea, a force or power which can be applied at once to mechanical purposes, for spinning, weaving, driving tramcars, and a variety of other useful purposes for which force or power is required. (Specification filed 11th April 1891); Mr. D. G. Hoey's invention for Improvements in the method of, and appliances for trapping soil pipes, drains, sewers and the like. (Specification filed 7th April 1891.) Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof —The sum of Rs. 50 for each of the said inventions.

CAPT. LUGARD'S EXPEDITION IN WEST AFRICA.

CAPT. LUGARD, on July 1, lectured before the members of the Royal Geographical Society on his recent expedition in West Africa.—Sir George D. Taubman Goldie (chairman), in his introductory remarks, congratulated the gallant officer upon the mark of distinction that had been conferred upon him that morning by the Queen.—Capt. Lugard said there could not be much that was new to say of the ascent of the Niger. Of the rivers he had seen—the Ibrawaddy, the Ganges, the Zambesi, the Indus, and others—none had ever so excited his imagination, by its size and the vast volume of water which it bore to the ocean, as the Niger, because for over 100 miles the knowledge that the mighty river up which they were travelling was but one of a score of months was ever present in the mind. After describing his journey inland, Capt. Lugard said the country of Borgu, which before had never been penetrated by a white man who had returned, comprised approximately an area of 40,000 square miles:

Its importance politically lies in the fact that it is the Hinterland of the British Colony and Protectorate of Lagos (i.e., Yoruba), Dahomey (French), and part of Togoland (German), and that it borders the Niger River, the south-eastern portion reaching to the lower navigable river. Commercially its value is not at present great, since the freebooting propensities of its people have not only rendered the export produce of the country insignificant, but closed the trade routes, and to a great extent prevented trade from passing through the country. Its chief commercial value lies in its geographical position, midway between the trade centres of Salaga and Yendi in the west, and of Kano and Nupe in the east—centres which have been connected from time immemorial. The markets of Mossi and Gurma in the north are similarly separted from their outlet to the coast by the country of Borgu, so that if once the plundering bands could be ch-cked, and the safety of life and property ensured, the trade in transit through Borgu might become of considerable commercial importance, and even the products of the country itself—a valuable indigo, exceptionally good tobacco, and various drugs and gums—would undoubtedly grow in volume and importance. Geographically the country does not present any features of marked interest. It is undulating, with few and small hills, and no large rivers. The watershed is towards the Niger, which forms its eastern boundery, and the most important rivers are the Moshi (which in the last fifty miles or so forms the southern frontier of Borgu) and the Ori, which rises in the capital, Nikki, and reaches the Niger in Bousa's territory In the extreme west the watershed would appear to be towards the Volta. Geologically the country is extremely uninteresting. Masses of grey granite alternate or appear simultaneously with the copper-coloured honeycomb lava which forms the prevailing features of West Africa as it does of the greater part of British East Africa. This "iron-stone" derives its colour from the very great percentage of iron which it contains. It is smelted by the Yorubas, the Impes, and most of the other industrial tribes of this part of Africa, who obtain from it great quantities of metal. This (as in the case of the iron-smelting tribes around Ruwenzori) they make into hoes, which become a form of currency. The hoes are locally turned into spears, axes, arrowheads, &c., according to the requirements of the purchasers. Capt. Lugard did not give a very flattering account of the Borgu or "Bariba," as they are called locally, but of other of the contiguous African races he spoke more favourably. The Yoruban Hausa Capt. Lugard were exceptional for their industry and their skill both in agriculture and mechanical work. They had a passion for trading, and were extremely intelligent and fairly plucky. He regretted, however, to say that that fine race—perhaps the finest in West Africa—was being demoralised by the importation of millions of gallons of the cheapest and most noxious spirits from Hamburg and Liverpool. This import, he added, stranzled legitimate trade, and left the native worse off for his contact with British merchants. The Hausas, though as a rule probably less intelligent than the Yorubas, are undoubtedly one of the most interesting of the races of Africa. They, too, are born traders, and conduct their own trade caravans for hundreds of miles from their headquarters at Kano and Sokoto. Their language has become the lingua franca of West and North-West Africa, from near the shores of the Mediterranean to the basin of the Congo. Hence it is a matter of the first importance that this language should be well understood by those who seek to enter into relations with the great Hausa-speaking tribes, whether it be for purposes of commerce and trade, or for missionary and philanthropic effort.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Wednesday, July 24.
Vigil of St. James Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 418 and 130.
Thursday—St. James' Day.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Hymns 418, 312 and 435.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
Wednesday, July 24.
8 p.m.—Choral—Evensong, and Sermon.
St. James' Day.
7 a.m.—Choral—Eucharist.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
Thursday, July 25.
F. of S. James, A.L.M.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-15 p.m.—Evensong.

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THE SORTIE AT CHITRAL.

A BRAVE PIECE OF WORK.

ONE of the pluckiest of all the brave deeds of the gallant defenders of the fort at Chitral is narrated in the July *Fortnightly Review* in more detail than has yet been made public. We (says the *St. James's Gazette*) refer to the way in which Lieutenant Harley, commanding the 14th Sikhs, destroyed the mine with which the enemy came within an ace of blowing up the fort and its stout-hearted garrison. On the 16th of April, and for some days previously, it had been noticed that an unusual amount of tom-tomming, yelling, &c., occurred every night and all night, particularly in the "summer-house." At first the idea was that most of the fighting-men had been sent up the Gilgit Road, and that the increased noise was the work of boys, old men, &c., sent to keep up the delusion that the fort was as strongly invested as ever. After a time, however, the garrison began to suspect that a mine was being worked, and the sentries were warned to listen attentively for any sound of tools. Late on the 16th a sentry in the gun-tower reported that he heard the noise of picking. Captain Townshend proceeded to the spot, and he and others listened attentively but could hear nothing. About 11 a.m. on the 17th another similar report was made by the native officer on duty in the same place, and Captain Townshend, on proceeding to the spot, could distinctly hear the noise of picking, evidently very close to the walls. The British Agent also visited the spot. A consultation was held, and it was agreed that immediate and active measures must be taken.

Accordingly it was decided to make a sortie with a view of turning the enemy out of the summer-house and blowing up his mine. Lieutenant Harley was told off to conduct the sortie, taking with him 100 men—40 Sikhs and 50 Kashmir Rifles. His orders were:—

1. To rush the summer-house with the bayonet. No firing.

2. To bring in some prisoners if possible.

3. To take 110lb. gunpowder, 40ft. of hose, some picks and shovels, and to destroy the mine.

4. Having got possession of the summer-house, to place in it as many men as was necessary to hold it, and, by the fire, to cover the work of the remainder, who were at once to set to work to destroy the mine.

5. If harassed by fire from the sangar in the garden, to send a party to silence it first sounding "cease fire" twice to notify the movement to the men lining the parapets of the fort.

These orders Harley very carefully explained to his men before starting.

At 4 p.m. the party formed inside the fort, with fixed bayonets, the Sikhs in front. The gate was opened, and Harley passed out closely followed by his men. They took momentary shelter behind the platform opposite the gate, until a dozen or so were collected, when Harley charged straight for the summer-house with his men at his heels. The screen in the gateway offered no obstacle to their advance, and the palisade was borne down by the rush, hardly delaying it at all. The walls were lined by about 40 Pathans, who fired a volley. Harley and his men charged them, killing three or four with the bayonet. The remainder took to flight, Harley's men firing into them as they ran. A few fell, but the majority escaped round the corner of the wall, and at once began making a sungur, which they quickly and cleverly built up with fascines, and from behind which they opened fire in a few minutes. Meanwhile Harley's men near the gap were being terribly harassed by a heavy fire, which was soon made out to proceed from loopholes in the wall. A small party of Sikhs volunteered to clear this, and four or five men rushed off to do so. The two leaders, Naik Moti Singh and Sepoy Jewan Singh, were shot dead; but they did not lose their lives in vain, as the enemy fled before the others had time to get up, and were all shot down from the parapet of the fort as they tried to escape.

It took some minutes to find the mouth of the mine, which they had expected would be in the house, but which proved to be just outside it, carefully covered with fascines. These were removed, disclosing a shaft about 8ft. in diameter and 6ft. deep, with the mine running from it towards the fort. Harley called for volunteers; his Sikhs, always eager for any work of danger, responded, and he jumped down the opening followed by Ranbir Santok Singh, Naik Durja Singh, Sepoy Karam Singh, and Sepoy Attar Singh—all 14th Sikhs. The men at work in the mine had now realised that they were in danger, and came rushing up to the shaft. They were armed with tulwars, but were no match for the sturdy Sikhs, and all were bayoneted except two Chitralis taken prisoners. The bags of powder were then brought up and placed in the mine; but it was found that a serious loss had been sustained, the hose, made of mackintosh sheet sewn together, having been broken in the course of the fighting, and the longest piece left being only 10ft. in length. The powder was placed a few feet up the mine, and Harley set his men to work with pickaxes to open it up. This proved a hopeless task. The men had dropped the picks to use their rifles, and now only two could be found. With these the progress was so slow that Harley began to despair of achieving his task. Moreover three messages had been sent him ordering him to lose no time, as large parties of the enemy were collecting behind the walls of the garden. Presently two or three of the enemy's working party, who had at first stayed back in the mine, came rushing out; the sepoys standing at the mouth of the mine fired on them, and the powder below immediately exploded, kuocing Harley down and burning the cloths of several sepoys. Nothing further could now be done, so Harley ordered his men to retire into the fort, which they did at a steady double, under a perfect hail of bullets. A proof of the cool and steady way in which the work was done is found in the fact that all arms and accoutrements of the dead and wounded were taken back to the fort, and also a number of the enemy's rifles and swords. During the whole time they were outside the fort—about an hour and a half—the party were under a very heavy fire, some of it from a very short range and we know that the enemy's marksmanship was not contemptible.

For this gallant action we shall all expect to see Lieutenant Harley recomended for some signal mark of honour. The four Sikhs who accompanied him down the mine have already been recommended for the Order of Merit. The "sortie" was completely successful; for though the powder placed in the mine went off unexpectedly, it blew up the whole length of the roof, 35ft., and made it fall in bodily, leaving a trench 4ft. deep.

There can be little doubt that in distributing the credit for the relief of Chitral the greatest share must be given to its defenders.

TIME IS LONG AND ART IS FLEETING.

SOME people appear to regard it as a ground of regret that so much of the literature of to-day is printed on paper which is unlikely to hold together for any considerable length of time. At first sight (observes a writer in the "Morning Post") there may seem to be something in the objection, but a moment's consideration will show that there is very little in it; indeed, quiet reflection will even suggest that strong arguments may be advanced in favour of the use of shoddy paper in the manufacture of books. It is evident that books that are really worth preserving, what ever kind of paper they may be printed on, can be reprinted as often as may be needful. Because Shakespere's plays were not originally printed on vellum, is there any difficulty in obtaining copies of "Hamlet" and "Othello;" or because copies of "Don Quixote" was not produced on papyrus scrolls, is it hard to get a sight of Cervantes'

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The dismissal, after court-martial, of Surgeon Lea from the naval service for having disobeyed his captain's orders raises a very serious question which may at any moment have very grave and far-reaching consequences. In this particular instance the captain's behaviour appeared so extraordinary to the medical officer that he placed him on the sick list, and having done that, he declined to obey orders on the ground that being on the sick list the captain was no longer in command. We do not proposed on this occasion to discuss the merits of this particular case beyond calling attention to the outrageous conduct of the judges in ruling as inadmissible all evidence which tended to show that the circumstances were such as to justify, or at any rate to explain, his act in respect of the captain. Let it be assumed for the sake of argument that a captain becomes insane—for it is allowable we hope to entertain this hypothesis without incurring any risk of a court-martial ourselves—upon whom does the responsibility incumb of declaring the officer unfit to command? Obviously on the medical officer. If he be a man wanting in character, or one who lacks the courage to give effect to his convictions, the omnipotent captain has it in his power to wreak untold mischief, endangering, it may be, hundreds of precious lives. We trust this case will be made an excuse for thoroughly defining, and if necessary of revising, the rules bearing on the relation of the medical officer to officers whom it may be his duty to place on the sick list. The whole affair reads like an act from some opera-bouffe, but the possible consequences are too grave to laugh at, and in the interests of the service and of the medical staff there should be no delay in clearing up the situation.

A force chiefly composed of the Foot Guards will be mobilised on August 3, and will remain so mobilised for about seven days. It is understood that one important purpose of this novel step is to note the number and promptitude of the Guards Army Reserve men in joining their regiments, after the prescribed notice, to complete the battalions mobilised to their full war strength. The battalions chosen for the experiment are the 1st and 2nd Grenadier Guards, 1st Coldstream Guards, and the 2nd Scots Guards, all quartered in London; and with them will be associated in the mobilisation the D. battery R.H.A., at St. John's Wood, the 8th Hussars at Hounslow, No. 17 Company A.S.C. at Woolwich, No. 1 Bearer Company Medical Staff Corps, in London, and the Field Company of the City of London Engineer Volunteers, belonging to the 3rd Army Corps. The Hussars and the Scots Guards are to be provided with machine-gun sections, and the four Guards battalions selected are those which form the 1st Brigade of the 1st Army Corps for active service. The scene of the mobilisation is not yet announced.

Since the 1st of this month a new uniform has been under trial in four different battalions of the French army. It consists besides the characteristic red trousers, of a white tunic like that at present worn by the cuirassiers, the collar being red instead of yellow. The sword-bayonet is put through a hole in the tunic, as the belt is worn underneath. It is said that this dress has an elegant and easy appearance, and is certainly much more comfortable than the old style. The preserved meat for the French army is, it is ordered, to be prepared in France and with indigenous cattle. The export processes to be carried out; the meat is to be sterilised in an autoclave; the preserved meat is to be enclosed in new tin boxes containing only an infinitesimal proportion of lead. The War Administration reserves the right of superintending the preparation of meat; officers, medical men, and veterinary inspectors are authorised to visit the factory any hour of the day or night they may think fit. This is a right step to take in order to insure a wholesome tinned meat supply.

It is now fairly certain that the programme of the naval manœuvres this year will consist for the most part of tactical exercises. It is probable that the mobilisation will not be on any smaller scale than usual, and the circumstance that nearly a couple of dozen torpedo-boats will be commissioned seems to indicate that tactics will not alone form the educational course; but any repetition of the big battles of previous manœuvres is not to be expected. It was urged upon the Admiralty, we believe by the late Director of Naval Intelligence among other officers of experience, that it would be well to vary the programme in some years by giving a larger allowance of evolutionary exercises, and this suggestion will we anticipate be carried out on this occasion. There can be no question that in many ways such kind of training is quite as valuable as that given by those exercises more directly connected with the solution of strategical problems; particularly in regard to scouting much is yet to be learnt by our officers, and the putting in commission of a large number of cruisers affords an excellent opportunity for doing this work.

On the day which proved fatal to the outgoing Ministry the Naval Works Bill was considered in the Commons, and a slight alteration made to the schedule. As the Bill now appears to satisfy the majority of members on both sides of the House, it may be assumed that it will pass into law. Of the two amendments proposed on this occasion, one was withdrawn and the other accepted. Mr. Bowles proposed to leave out the sum put down for making a harbour at Dover. He did not think a harbour of refuge was needed at this point; or, if a harbour of refuge was needed in the Channel, either Dungeness or near Beachy Head would be a better locality; moreover, he doubted if a harbour could be made and maintained at Dover for the money. Then as to the need for making it a station for a British squadron, Mr. Bowles raised the strategical question: Ought a British squadron to be hanging about our coasts in war-time? or, if by a squadron, one composed of torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers was meant, ample accommodation could be provided without an expenditure of two millions. It would be wiser to spend the money at Scilly than at Dover. We were very much of Mr. Bowles's opinion, but after the explanation of Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth that the work is undertaken upon the unanimous advice of the naval authorities, there could be no other course than two withdraw the amendment.

The second amendment was introduced by Mr. Hanbury, who asked that in regard to Gibraltar the word "docks" should be substituted for "dock." This alteration puts it in the power of the Government to plan the first dock in such a way that others may be added, and as it appears to be very generally the opinion among the mercantile community of the country that further docking accommodation at Gibraltar would prove a commercial boon we are glad to note that the authorities saw their way to adopt the amendment. The "Theseus and Grafton" cruisers will be commissioned on July 9 by Captains Charles Campbell and W. Des V. Hamilton, and will convoy out six torpedo-boats to be placed in reserve at this port. The boats chosen are Nos. 88, 89, 91, 92 and 93, now at Chatham, and No. 97, now at Devonport. It is evident from this arrangement that the Admiralty are fully cognisant of the wants of Gibraltar and are prepared to carry out the suggestions which have from time been made in this journal.

The recent visit of their Lordships to Portsmouth has apparently satisfied them of the unwisdom of lashing the "Vernon and Ariadne" side by side. They are to be moored end on or behind one another, as we suggested some time since, a plan which will to some degree ameliorate the uncomfortable and disagreeable situation of those who have to work on board these vessels. We trust, however, that this is merely a temporary arrangement, and that in time the wool- establishment will either be amalgamated with the gunnery school, a proposal which has unquestioned advantages, or removed to other quarters on land. We are strongly of opinion that our young officers spend too much time on shore in the training and educational establishments, and that on the sea is the proper place for them to learn their duty; but between old hulks moored in a harbour like that at Portsmouth and barracks, there is no comparison in favour of the former. Cost, doubtless, stands in the way of the further provision of barracks, but this consideration should have no weight at all where efficiency is in question.

The opening to the public of the museum of the Royal United Service Institution has proved an unqualified success, and the number of visitors is considerable. This is, however, likely to be still further increased now that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to lend for exhibition the presents received on the occasion of her Jubilee from the officers of the Army, the Navy, and the Marines. The splendid models of silver ships, old and new, and the handsome military memento of that auspicious occasion, have never been on view before at any place more generally accessible to the people, and when it is well known the circumstance cannot fail to increase the interest felt in the museum. To those who remember the out-of-the-way corners in which this fine collection was stowed away in its ancient habitation it is a surprise to find what a grand show it makes in the new building, and it is not too much to say that it has now become, what it deserves to be, one of the prime exhibitions of the metropolis.

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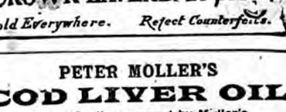

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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Prevents Boiler Leakage.

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Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis
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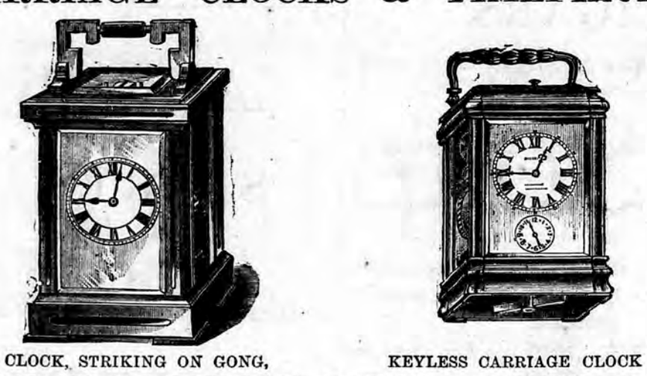

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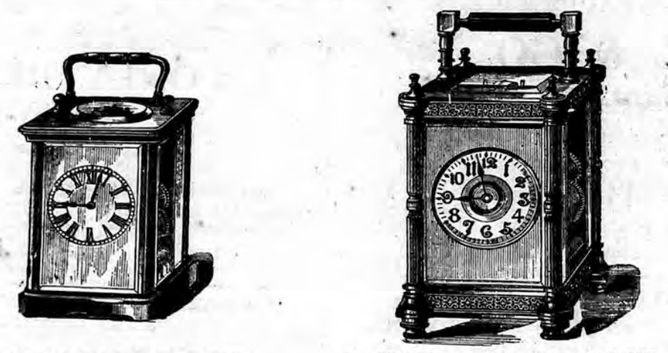

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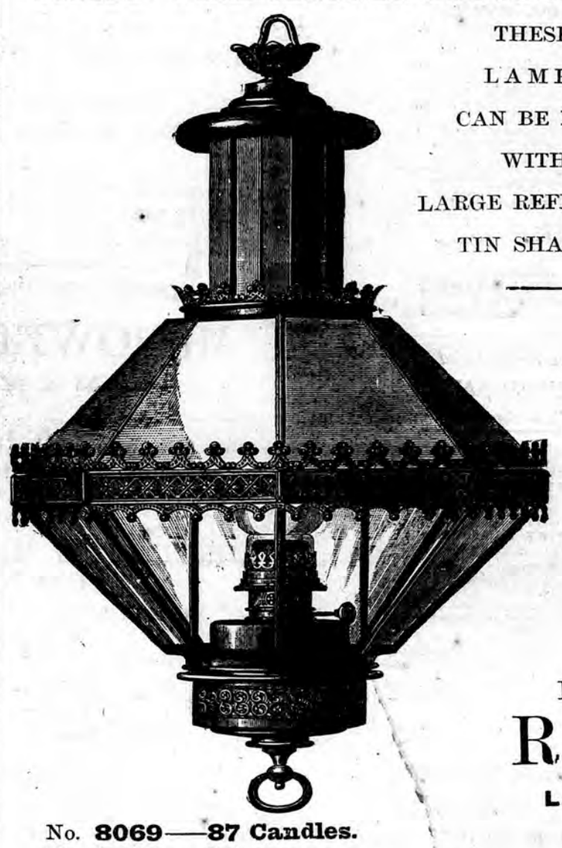

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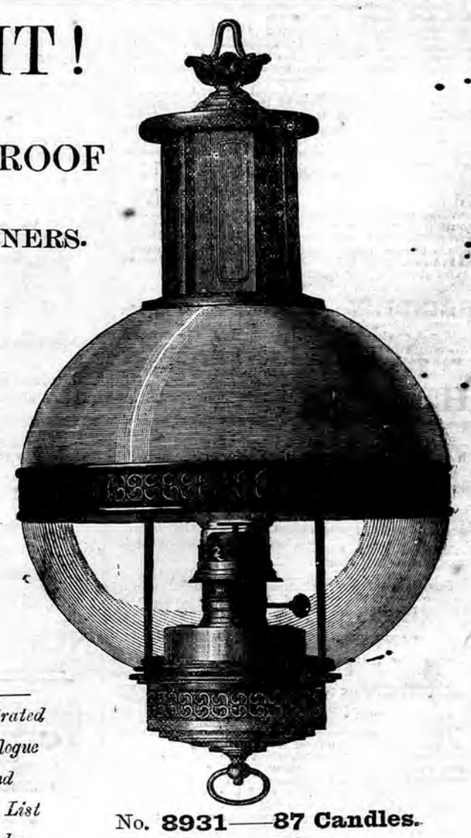

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